S. Hrg. 98-607 Pt. 3

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PART 3 (Pages 1-233)

Voting Practices in the United Nations

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
31-589 O WASHINGTON : 1984

5181-19

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

ROBERT W. KASTEN JR., Wisconsin, *Chairman*

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon
ALFONSE M. D'AMATO, New York
WARREN RUDMAN, New Hampshire
ARLEN SPECTER, Pennsylvania

DANIEL K. INOUYE, Hawaii
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Louisiana
PATRICK J. LEAHY, Vermont
DENNIS DECONCINI, Arizona
JOHN C. STENNIS, Mississippi
(Ex Officio)

SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF

JAMES D. BOND
JANE S. MCGHEE
RICHARD L. COLLINS, *Minority*

REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON
VOTING PRACTICES IN THE UNITED NATIONS

SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 98-151
AND PUBLIC LAW 98-164

FEBRUARY 24, 1984

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

FEBRUARY 28 1984

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am taking the liberty of forwarding to you for your information a copy of the report on activities of governments of countries which are members of the United Nations. The report was transmitted to the President of the Senate and the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee by the President and the Secretary of State pursuant to Public Laws 98-151 and 98-164. Copies have also been sent to appropriate Members of the House.

This report assesses the degree of support of United States foreign policy by these countries in the United Nations.

Sincerely,

W. Tapley Bennett, Jr.
Assistant Secretary
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Enclosure:

Report Pursuant to Public Laws 98-151 and 98-164.

The Honorable
Robert W. Kasten, Jr.,
Chairman,
Subcommittee on Foreign Operations,
United States Senate.

CONTENTS

Page

I. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR KIRKPATRICK: VOTING PRACTICES IN THE UNITED NATIONS 8
  A. What the report is, and is not 8
  B. Why United Nations votes matter 8
  C. What United Nations votes tell about U.S. foreign policy 11
  D. What the votes tell us about the United Nations today 14
  E. What can be done 15
II. THE THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ALL VOTES 17
  A. A note on methodology 17
  B. *Table 1.*—All UNGA Plenary Votes, Percent Coincidence with U.S. Votes by Geographic Regions 18
  C. *Table 2.*—All UNGA Plenary Votes, Percent Coincidence with the U.S.—*NATO* 21
  D. *Table 3.*—All UNGA Plenary Votes, Percent Coincidence with the U.S.—*Western European and Other Group* 22
  E. *Table 4.*—All UNGA Plenary Votes, Percent Coincidence with the U.S.—*Warsaw Pact* 23
  F. *Table 5.*—All UNGA Plenary Votes, Percent Coincidence with the U.S.—*Arab Group* 24
  G. *Table 6.*—All UNGA Plenary Votes, Percent Coincidence with the U.S.—*Islamic Conference* 25
  H. *Table 7.*—All UNGA Plenary Votes, Percent Coincidence with the U.S.—*ASEAN* 26
  I. *Table 8.*—All UNGA Plenary Votes, Percent Coincidence with the U.S.—*Non-Aligned* 27
III. THE THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY: KEY VOTES 28
  A. *Table 9.*—Ten Key Issues in Rank Order by Region 28
  B. Appendix A: Ten Most Important Votes in 1983 UNGA 34
  C. *Table 10.*—Votes by Region on Israeli Credentials. 36
  D. *Table 11.*—Votes by Region on Afghanistan Resolution 38
  E. *Table 12.*—Votes by Region on Kampuchea 41
  F. *Table 13.*—Votes by Region on Grenada Gag Rule 44
  G. *Table 14.*—Comparative Votes by Region on Grenada and Afghanistan Resolutions 46
  H. Appendix B: Texts of 10 Key Resolutions 47

Page

IV. THE SECURITY COUNCIL, 1983 64
  A. The Security Council—Prefatory Note 64
  B. *Table 15.*—Voting Agreement with the U.S. in the Security Council 65
  C. *Table 16.*—Security Council Summary 66
V. VOTES ON BUDGETS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 67
  A. General Assembly Vote on the 1984-85 Program Budget 67
  B. *Table 17.*—1983 Votes on International Organization Budgets by Country 68
VI. VOTING RECORDS, LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTRY 76
  Afghanistan 76
  Albania 77
  Algeria 78
  Angola 79
  Antigua and Barbuda 80
  Argentina 81
  Australia 82
  Austria 83
  The Bahamas 84
  Bahrain 85
  Bangladesh 86
  Barbados 87
  Belgium 88
  Belize 89
  Benin 90
  Bhutan 91
  Bolivia 92
  Botswana 93
  Brazil 94
  Bulgaria 95
  Burma 96
  Burundi 97
  Byelorussia S.S.R 98
  Cameroon 99
  Canada 100
  Cape Verde 101
  Central African Republic 102
  Chad 103
  Chile 104
  China 105
  Colombia 106
  Comoros 107
  Congo 108
  Costa Rica 109
  Cuba 110
  Cyprus 111
  Czechoslovakia 112
  Denmark 113
  Djibouti 114
  Dominica 115
  Dominican Republic 116
  Ecuador 117
  Egypt 118
  El Salvador 119

	Page
Equatorial Guinea	120
Ethiopia	121
Fiji	122
Finland	123
France	124
Gabon	125
Gambia	126
German Democratic Republic	127
Federal Republic of Germany	128
Ghana	129
Greece	130
Grenada	131
Guatemala	132
Guinea	133
Guinea Bissau	134
Guyana	135
Haiti	136
Honduras	137
Hungary	138
Iceland	139
India	140
Indonesia	141
Iran	142
Iraq	143
Ireland	144
Israel	145
Italy	146
Ivory Coast	147
Jamaica	148
Japan	149
Jordan	150
Kampuchea	151
Kenya	152
Kuwait	153
Laos	154
Lebanon	155
Lesotho	156
Liberia	157
Libya	158
Luxembourg	159
Madagascar	160
Malawi	161
Malaysia	162
Maldives	163
Mali	164
Malta	165
Mauritania	166
Mauritius	167
Mexico	168
Mongolia	169
Morocco	170
Mozambique	171
Nepal	172
Netherlands	173

	Page
New Zealand	174
Nicaragua	175
Niger	176
Nigeria	177
Norway	178
Oman	179
Pakistan	180
Panama	181
Papua New Guinea	182
Paraguay	183
Peru	184
Philippines	185
Poland	186
Portugal	187
Qatar	188
Romania	189
Rwanda	190
Western Samoa	191
Sao Tome and Principe	192
Saudia Arabia	193
Senegal	194
Seychelles	195
Sierra Leone	196
Singapore	197
Solomons	198
Somalia	199
Spain	200
Sri Lanka	201
St. Christopher and Nevis	202
St. Lucia	203
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	204
Sudan	205
Suriname	206
Swaziland	207
Sweden	208
Syria	209
Tanzania	210
Thailand	211
Togo	212
Trinidad and Tobago	213
Tunisia	214
Turkey	215
Uganda	216
Ukraine S.S.R.	217
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	218
United Arab Emirates	219
United Kingdom	220
Upper Volta	221
Uruguay	222
Vanuatu	223
Venezuela	224
Vietnam	225
Yemen Arab Republic	226
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	227

Page
Yugoslavia 228
Zaire 229
Zambia 230
Zimbabwe 231
VII. Table 18.—Country Membership in Regional and Other Groups 232

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

BY

AMBASSADOR

JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

UNITED STATES PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

TO THE

UNITED NATIONS

VOTING PRACTICES IN THE UNITED NATIONS

A. What the report is and is not:

This report provides the "comparison of the overall voting practices in the principal bodies of the United Nations" requested by the Congress. From these comparisons there can be inferred the "degree of support by the government of such country during the preceding twelve month period for the foreign policy of the United States." Naturally, the data presented here refer only to the U.N. context and do not take account of support for U.S. policy in other contexts. The report describes all the plenary votes cast at the regular session of the Thirty-Eighth General Assembly (1983), and also the voting records of those nations who were members of the U.N. Security Council during 1983.

During the 1983 General Assembly, the 158 member states discussed and decided a dazzling array of issues. Many of these issues were decided by consensus with no vote recorded, but many were settled by vote. In some cases, votes were cast not only on final resolutions but on separate paragraphs as well. The resolutions dealt with an extremely broad range of subjects: the Soviet invasion and continuing occupation of Afghanistan; economic development; arms control; outer space; the Indian Ocean "Zone of Peace"; human rights in three Latin American countries; apartheid; the Arab-Israeli conflict; and others. By the end of the General Assembly, of necessity, every member had expressed itself on a very broad range of very difficult questions.

Because a General Assembly acts on so many diverse issues, the voting record of a U.N. member during a General Assembly tells us a good deal about a country's orientation in world arenas: where it stands, with whom it stands (at least in a U.N. context), and for what purposes.

In examining the voting record of U.N. member states, it should be borne in mind that relations in the United Nations are only one dimension of our relations with other countries and often are not the most important aspect of these relations. Economic, strategic, and moral factors may be and often are more important to our interests and to U.S. policy and policymakers than a country's behavior inside the United Nations. However, at the same time, that country's relations inside the U.N. are not trivial. If the decisions and policies of the key bodies of the United Nations matter, then the votes of member nations also matter.

B. Why U.N. votes matter:

1. Votes determine the policy of U.N. bodies

The United Nations was conceived as a kind of global parliament, organized and conducted on the same basis as legislative bodies in democratic countries. As in a legislature the General Assembly and Security Council consist of representatives who meet, adopt agendas, discuss and debate issues and eventually deal with them either by consensus or by vote. As in most democratic legislatures, votes are distributed on the basis of one country, one vote. When votes are taken, the majority decides. Votes cast in the United Nations determine the decisions that are the principal product of the United Nations.

Votes in the General Assembly and the Security Council provide mandates and guidance to the Secretary General and the Secretariat, and the diverse worldwide operations of its subgroups. U.N. decisions allocate funds, call conferences, authorize programs.

Since the UN System has a combined budget of over 4 billion dollars and employs over 50,000 persons, decisions concerning the use of these worldwide resources are significant indeed.

2. Votes focus world attention

As in other bodies organized on democratic principles, the agendas of U.N. bodies are set by their members. And the agendas of the principal U.N. bodies have a unique influence on the definition and perception of global problems.

To an extent often not appreciated in the United States, discussions, debates and votes in the United Nations are followed by the world press. U.N. affairs are covered extensively in the press of many less developed nations, and are closely followed by the media of most European countries. Subjects discussed in major U.N. fora come to be widely regarded as important. Because of their ability to focus attention on some subjects and ignore others, the agendas of major U.N. organizations influence the definition of what is and is not important in the world; what is a problem, what is a problem worthy of "world" attention.

This is the reason efforts to frame the U.N. agenda are made by those who seek to manipulate world opinion. Cuba has worked hard to have Puerto Rico inscribed on the agenda of successive General Assemblies as a problem of "decolonization," in spite of the fact that the people of Puerto Rico enjoy full self determination. In so doing Cuba has sought not only to embarass the U.S., but to create a problem where none exists, simply by defining a relationship as a problem. For the reverse reasons, the Soviet Union and her associated states try to keep off the agenda subjects such as repression in Poland, the Libyan invasion of Chad, the downing of the Korean airliner, etc.

Manipulation of U.N. agendas achieves the desired results. When year after year Security Council resolutions focus on Israeli "practices" as violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention and ignore greater violations by other countries, there is a powerful tendency for many to come slowly to believe that Israel is especially guilty of gross human rights abuses. Conversely, the continuing focus of U.N. bodies on the Palestinian refugee question has kept it higher on the agenda of world politics than the plight of other, more numerous refugee populations, and has won it especially generous financial support.

If the only human rights abuses ever noted by the United Nations take place in Israel, or in Latin American nations fighting Communist insurgency, the impression spreads that these countries are uniquely guilty of gross abuse and lawless treatment of their citizens. Conversely, if African, Arab, Asian, Soviet bloc governments escape attention or censure for human rights abuses, the impression is cumulatively created that they are both powerful enough to silence critics and not so bad in any case.

3. Votes define "world opinion" on major issues

The decisions of the United Nations are widely interpreted as reflecting "world opinion." For this reason they are endowed with substantial moral and intellectual force. The cumulative impact of decisions of U.N. bodies influence opinions all over the world about what is legitimate, what is acceptable, who is lawless and who is repressive, what and who are successful and not successful, who are and are not capable of protecting themselves and their friends in the world body. The commitments and policies of the U.N. itself, the settlement of disputes, and the cumulative impact of U.N. decisions affect perceptions of power, effectiveness, and legitimacy. Examples abound.

Each year large majorities of the General Assembly put on record their disapproval of the occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and request the withdrawal of all foreign forces from these countries. Even though the Afghanistan and Kampuchea resolutions do not name the occupying powers, their meaning is clear and is understood by everyone. The large votes for these resolutions make clear that the majority of member states understand and disapprove what has happened and is happening in those two states, and that Soviet influence in the U.N., though indubitably great, is not large enough to prevent the expression of disapproval.

There are various ways U.N. bodies can damage a country's reputation. South Africa has been damaged by being subjected to continuous denunciation and longstanding exclusion from U.N. bodies. And the determined effort to make Israel a pariah state reflects her adversaries' conviction that Israel could be similarly damaged. One technique is to secure passage by the Security Council of resolutions that make demands in the knowledge that they will be ignored. Refusal to respect a Security Council resolution leaves a country open to the charge that it is an "international outlaw," "not a peaceloving nation" and, therefore, eligible for further sanctions. Thus, Israel, having been requested in 1982 by Security Council action to withdraw all its troops from Lebanon, is "guilty" of noncompliance, while Syria is "not guilty" because there were never enough votes in the Security Council to demand Syria's withdrawal. The fact of noncompliance becomes yet another ground for censuring Israel in the U.N., regardless of the fact that Israel agreed to withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon simultaneously with those of Syria, and actually began a withdrawal which Syria refused even to discuss.

Omission from the agenda can also influence world opinion. When the Soviet Union is able to protect itself against being criticized by name -- no matter how flagrant its violations of the U.N. Charter -- it establishes itself as skillful, effective, and influential, as a power to be reckoned with in what is regularly called the international community. When its client states and allies are able to escape criticism -- no matter how flagrantly they violate the United Nations Charter -- the Soviets are judged influential, useful friends. Soviet success and influence in the United Nations becomes then an additional incentive to be sensitive to Soviet views and to associate with the Soviet bloc. Conversely, if, when the United States and its friends are subjected to harsh and often unfair attack, the U.S. appears to be devoid of influence, association with it becomes undesirable if not dangerous. U.N. votes thus affect both the image and the reality of power in the U.N. system and beyond.

More is at stake than a country's reputation or image, though these matter in international politics. U.N. votes help to define the limits of the permissible. If, after shooting down the Korean airliner, the Soviet Union had not been forced for the first time since the invasion of Afghanistan to veto a resolution (if nine of the fifteen members of the Security Council do not vote for a resolution, it fails and no veto is required to prevent its passage) then the impression of worldwide revulsion against attacking a civilian airliner would have been weaker. Or if, in spite of accumulating evidence on the use of deadly "yellow rain" chemicals against Hmong tribesmen, Khmer people, and others, the U.N. had not received the mandate needed to continue its investigation of the use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia, the impression would have been created that use of chemical weapons is not taken seriously.

4. U.N. Votes affect U.S. foreign policy

Actions by United Nations bodies, especially by the Security Council, have greater consequences for U.S. foreign policy and the world than often is realized. At the time of writing (February, 1984), the situation in Lebanon is rapidly deteriorating. President Amin Gemayel's government is under progressively serious attack from Syrian-supported forces, U.S. Marines are departing Beirut, and the possible enhancement of the U.N. role in Lebanon is once again under discussion. Had there been a U.N. decision to deploy a substantial observer group in Beirut earlier, before the government of Lebanon had been so weakened, it might have discouraged some of the fighting and helped lay the groundwork for a UN peacekeeping force to replace the MNF. The failure to deploy observers thus may have had important effects on the evolution of events in Lebanon, the viability of its government, the security of Israel, the role of the Syrians (and Soviets) in the region, and the options available to the United States. The Security Council's pending decision on a proposal to deploy U.N. troops in Beirut could also have important repercussions for U.S. policy. And Lebanon is by no means an isolated case.

Nicaragua works hard to move the discussion of Central American problems from the regional level into the U.N. where it can profit from the support of the Soviet bloc and its friends. Nicaragua's initiatives have important implications for the Contadora process, which in turn is important to U.S. policy and prospects in Central America.

The influence of U.N. decisions in the context and conduct of U.S. foreign policy may be incremental, rather than sudden or dramatic, but its cumulative importance should not be underestimated.

C. What U.N. votes tell us:

Votes in the United Nations, as in other political systems, are determined not only by cool consideration of the facts and values involved in a particular issue, though these may figure in the final decision. Votes are also a consequence of group identifications and loyalties, and the personal, moral, and financial incentives perceived to be at stake.

There is much votes cannot tell us. The votes of a Congressman do not necessarily tell us where and how he stands within his party or within the Congress, what he cares most deeply about, his relation with his peers, or about the views of his constituency, or his legislative assistant. A vote does not even tell us to which party a Congressman belongs. A Congressman may argue that his votes do not accurately reflect his true values and preferences but instead result from election year pressures of his constituency, his party, the financial pressures on him, and the issues he was forced to vote on. But cumulatively a Congressman's votes tell us in a general way about where he stands on various kinds of issues, what he stands for, and whom he stands with.

Similarly in the United Nations, a country's votes do not tell us everything we need to know because they are not the only way of acting in the U.N., and because their meaning is sometimes indeterminate. Votes are not the only means by which countries express their support and opposition inside the United Nations. Speeches, lobbying inside closed group caucuses and in the corridors, making "threats and promises" (as an African delegate put it) have their effect though they show up on no tally. A number of countries work behind the scenes to aid the U.S. in modifying offensive resolutions. Moreover, the meaning of a single vote, when cast, is not self-evident. A cumulative voting record, however, tells us what a government judged to be in its best interest in the U.N. context. When an African government votes with the majority of African States, or with the majority of the non-aligned group, for a resolution that is unfairly critical of the United States for violating the South African arms embargo, that African state is not necessarily expressing hostility to the U.S.; it may simply believe there will be more unpleasant (personal or official) consequences from voting no than from voting yes.

1. The determinants of voting

Over time, a country's votes on important issues reflect its choices among values and priorities. Many factors influence how a nation votes inside the United Nations, just as many factors influence how a Congressman votes. Among the most important of these are:

(1) A country's form of government and basic political values. This factor is most important at the extremes. Warsaw Pact Communist states almost always vote together; democratic countries often vote together.

(2) Its geographical location. Geography -- as seen in groups such as the Organization of African Unity or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- are an important influence in the U.N. voting.

(3) Its level of economic development. On a range of issues involved in the "North-South" dialogue, less developed countries tend to vote together, as do the industrialized countries.

(4) Its bilateral relations. Bilateral relations, especially economic, military, historic relations may be important determinants of voting inside the U.N..

(5) Its group memberships inside the United Nations. Is it a member of the OAU, the Group of 77 or the Non-Aligned Movement?

(6) The character of the groups of which it is a member. Is the group cohesive and disciplined, like the Soviet bloc, or a loose, shifting coalition, such as the Non-Aligned Movement?

(7) The balance of power inside the United Nations sometimes is a factor. If the outcome of a vote appears a foregone conclusion, then many governments seek to join the majority.

(8) The groups with which a country is associated outside the United Nations may also be an influential determinant of its behavior inside the U.N.. Countries closely allied with the Soviet Union outside the U.N. form the most cohesive bloc within the U.N.. Membership in the British Commonwealth, which has no formal existence in the U.N., nevertheless on occasion has been an important determinant of voting.

(9) Estimates concerning whether vital bilateral relations outside the United Nations will be affected by a vote in the U.N.. An important reason for the decline in U.S. influence in the U.N. was the perception that we did not care much about what went on there.

(10) The facts and values involved in a particular issue.

This list of determinants of voting behavior, while not exhaustive, illustrates the range of influences which contribute to a voting decision on a particular issue. With regard to any particular vote, the factors influencing a country's vote may push the country in conflicting directions. Except in the case of the Soviet bloc, therefore, it is difficult to predict with certainty how a country will vote in a particular instance.

Although it is rarely possible to predict the relative influences of the various factors in any given vote, it is possible to formulate some generalizations.

2. The Blocs

In many ways the United Nations resembles a democratic legislature. As in a legislature where members combine in parties or factions, nations have banded together into blocs whose combined strength is many times that of the individual members. Many of the blocs work together only in the U.N., where they function much as parties do in a legislature. The blocs offer influence, security and fellowship. They caucus, discuss, adopt common positions. Unless there are countervailing influences, the blocs control the agenda, the debate, and the decisions.

The blocs are geographical, ethnic, political and cultural in character. There is the Organization of African Unity, which unites all African nations except South Africa. There is the Latin American Group, in which are gathered the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean; the Group of 77, or the G-77, which consists of some 120 developing countries who gather together to try to promote economic development. The Islamic Conference links together all Moslem nations, Arab and non-Arab.

In some cases, relationships that exist among countries outside the United Nations determine their behavior inside the U.N.. The most striking example is how countries linked to the Soviet Union vote in the U.N. exactly as the Soviet Union votes. The relationships between the Soviet Union and Ukraine, Poland, Afghanistan are exactly the same in the Security Council or General Assembly as in the world. The Soviet Union decides.

Other groups that exist outside the U.N. function as blocs inside the organization. The European Community and ASEAN are examples, though neither is nearly so tightly disciplined and monolithic as the Soviet bloc. The Commonwealth, which links together in loose association the former members of the British empire, does not normally play a role in U.N. affairs. However, these ties are occasionally mobilized as in the Falklands conflict, when the U.K. herself was embroiled in a war with a non-Commonwealth member. Similarly, the French government maintains especially close ties to former French colonies. In several of these cases, bilateral economic assistance reinforces bonds of loyalty.

Overarching and overlapping all these groups is the most important bloc of all: the Non-Aligned Movement. Founded twenty years ago on the initiative of Tito, Nehru and Nasser at a time when the United Nations agenda tended to be dominated by East-West rivalries, this has become the most powerful bloc in the United Nations. The Non-Aligned group has grown to include some 100 of the 158 nations in the United Nations. It contains all of the African and Arab, most of the Asian and some of the Latin American states. Support from the Non-Aligned Movement guarantees the success of any resolution in the General Assembly or in any of the committees or organizations of the United Nations that operate on the principle of one country, one vote. The opposition of a united Non-Aligned Movement guarantees defeat, even inside the Security Council, where the Non-Aligned constitute a caucus of eight in a body of fifteen.

The power of the blocs depends, of course, on their cohesion as well as on their size; they are not equally cohesive. The Latin American group suffers from the same tendency toward schism that characterizes the politics of most Latin American nations. It is almost never able to agree on a common position, usually because Cuba, Guyana and Nicaragua (often joined by Mexico) block consensus. The Organization of African Unity, on the other hand, operates with notable sophistication and discipline and is usually able to reach and maintain common positions. So does the European Community. On the other hand, deep divisions inside the

Arab world prevent the Islamic Conference States from acting together on most issues except those involving Israel.

The Non-Aligned, with its approximately 100 members, is heterogeneous and cannot agree on many issues. But despite this heterogeneity, it is sufficiently cohesive to have influence in all arenas in the United Nations.

3. Some consequences of bloc politics

As already noted, the blocs have overlapping memberships, and most U.N. members belong to more than one bloc. The fact that a number of Marxist-Leninist states are simultaneously members of the Soviet bloc and one or two other blocs as well is a source of great strength for the Soviet Union because it gives Soviet bloc representatives access to the internal procedures of other blocs. As Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1979 to 1983, Cuba was able to radicalize the NAM further and sometimes to make it serve as an instrument of Soviet foreign policy. Meanwhile, as a member of the Latin American group, Cuba was able to bloc Latin consensus on candidate slates thus forcing the selection of Latin America's representatives in many UN bodies into the General Assembly where moderates' chances of success would be lessened. Overlapping memberships of the Soviet bloc with the Arab, African, Non-Aligned group and G-77 in many cases produce the famous "automatic majority" of Third World and Soviet bloc nations. The United States, on the contrary, is a member of no group at the United Nations, though we work closely with many nations. This fact makes us rather like a country without a party in the midst of a body with a highly developed party system.

There are important rewards for belonging to one of the blocs and following its decisions. There are the pleasures of group solidarity and the displeasures of peer pressure and disapproval. There are also more concrete rewards. Blocs function as mutual protection associations and membership guarantees allies. Alliances among the blocs often guarantee each member enough allies to protect each against censure.

The United Nations response to the Libyan invasion of Chad offers an opportunity to observe how the system works. As the Libyans moved in force into Chad, that country appealed to the Security Council for help. Chad is a member of the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, and, as a former French colony, enjoys a special relationship with francophone Africa and with France. Libya, however, is also a member of the OAU, the NAM, and, in addition, of the Arab group, the Islamic Conference and usually votes with the Soviet bloc. By virtue of these memberships, Libya was able to divide and immobilize the African group and the NAM. Chad finally could count for help only on the francophone African members of the Security Council -- Togo and Zaire -- and on those western countries -- the U.S., the U.K., the Netherlands and France -- committed to trying to discourage the use of force in international disputes. The result has been that to this day the small, poor African nation which has been the object of invasion and occupation, has been unable to obtain relief from the Security Council.

For most countries, most of the time, bloc membership is probably the most important single determinant of their votes. But, except in the case of the Soviet bloc, it is not automatic. And although the blocs inside the United Nations importantly influence behavior inside the U.N., they rarely are more important than relations outside the U.N. --- provided countries believe that what happens inside the U.N. will have significant consequences for their relations outside.

D. What the votes tell us about the U.N. today:

The record in both the Security Council and the General Assembly establishes that the diverse members of those bodies are more often able to reach consensus on issues than is usually believed to be the case. Ten of twenty Security Council resolutions and 183 of 331 General Assembly actions were adopted without a negative vote. Though behind-the-scenes negotiations often were tense and prolonged, they usually resulted in consensus. The price of consensus, however, often was a rather anodyne resolution which did not contribute materially to the solution of the problem in question.

The record also shows that when no consensus existed, outcomes more often were favorable to Soviet positions than to Western views. This is partly because the political culture of the U.N. often filters the world through quasi-Marxist categories and partly because of Soviet organizational influence. Overall, the nations of the Non-Aligned Movement and Western nations agreed on about 20% of their votes, while 80% of the time the Non-Aligned and the Soviet bloc were in agreement. Obviously, this is damaging not only to the United States but to all the industrialized democracies.

Perhaps more disturbing than the disparities in outcome, was the fact that the United States was the only major country singled out for criticism by name in several resolutions of the Thirty-Eighth General Assembly. One such resolution falsely attacked the U.S. for violating the South African arms embargo (which in fact we have not done); one unjustly attacked the U.S. for nuclear collaboration with South Africa; a third attacked the U.S. for its assistance to Israel.

Neither the Soviet Union, which maintains more than 100,000 occupation troops in a brutal war against Afghanistan, violates chemical warfare agreements, and shot down an unarmed civilian airliner; nor North Korea, whose bombs murdered South Korea's ministers in Rangoon; nor Vietnam, which maintains a huge occupation force in Cambodia; nor Libya, which invaded Chad and promotes worldwide terrorism; nor Iran, which is seeking systematically to eliminate its Baha'i population; nor states, which created great hardship by expelling tens of thousands, have been the object of specific disapproval in a U.N. resolution.

Explicit criticism of a country by name has become, inside the U.N., something very different than in most human situations. It is an act of powerful blocs against countries unable to defend themselves in the U.N. context. Only those countries which lack the protection of membership in an influential bloc are singled out for explicit criticism in the U.N. Such selective censure necessarily is discriminatory and unfair. Moreover, the political use of the U.N. to embarass countries unable to protect themselves undermines the Organization's capacity to do the valid and important tasks for which it was created.

E. What can be done

Patterns of voting behavior in the U.N. are less rigid than is sometimes supposed. With the single exception of the Soviet bloc, it should not be assumed that membership in this or that group will necessarily determine how a country votes or speaks on a given issue. Overlapping memberships create conflicting claims; relations outside the United Nations may conflict with relationships inside the U.N. There are significant variations in the votes on important issues among the nations of Africa, the Islamic Conference and in the Non-Aligned bloc. It should never be assumed that membership in this or that bloc constitutes an automatic reason for casting a hostile vote. Togo and Zaire, for example, almost always agreed with the Western nations in the Security Council votes; Zimbabwe was usually on the other side of conflicted issues; yet all three are active members of the African and Non-Aligned groups. It is only necessary to look at the voting support scores to understand that countries within each of the groups diverge on important issues.

The United States has many good friends among the members of the United Nations and in most of its blocs. If countries which are good friends of the U.S. outside the U.N. do not always act like good friends inside that body, an important reason is surely our failure to communicate that the United States cares deeply about U.N. outcomes. Experience has shown that when we let other nations know we are deeply interested in an outcome, those others are much more likely to take our values and interests into account in casting their votes. The goal of the Administration in the United Nations is to encourage that body to contribute, as it was originally intended, to the peaceful resolution of disputes among nations, the enhancement of human freedom and human rights, the encouragment of economic development and well-being of peoples. The Congress' help in underscoring our national concerns and values, and their connection with voting patterns in the U.N. context, surely will help.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

ALL VOTES

A Note on Methodology

The tables contained in this section reflect percent coincidence of countries' votes with the U.S. in the 38th UN General Assembly Plenary. This coincidence takes into account all recorded votes, including procedural motions and paragraph votes, which occurred in the Plenary but does not include issues approved without vote or by consensus. The percent coincidence is calculated on the basis of Yes/No votes only and does not take into account abstentions or absences. This method provides less distortion than any alternative. Table 1 is broken down according to geographical regions. Tables 2-9 reflect voting coincidence according to significant regional or political groupings.

Table 1

UN VOTING RECORD*
38th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES**
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

AFRICA

Ivory Coast	30.5
Swaziland	29.0
Liberia	28.3
Chad	26.0
Zaire	25.9
Somalia	25.2
Malawi	24.7
Morocco	23.7
Togo	23.6
Lesotho	23.5
Egypt	23.4
Cameroon	22.2
Gabon	22.2
Central African Rep.	21.9
Sudan	21.0
Botswana	20.2
Niger	20.2
Equatorial Guinea	20.0
Senegal	19.8
Mali	19.7
Mauritius	19.7
Nigeria	19.7
Gambia	19.5
Kenya	19.0
Mauritania	19.0
Ghana	18.9
Tunisia	18.9
Rwanda	18.4
Guinea	18.0
Uganda	17.9
Burundi	17.8
Sierra Leone	17.8
Zambia	17.8
Comoros	17.5
Tanzania	16.4
Djibouti	16.3
Madagascar	15.7
Upper Volta	15.3
Congo	15.2
Zimbabwe	15.2
Benin	14.3
Ethiopia	13.7
Guinea Bissau	13.4
Algeria	13.2
Cape Verde	12.4
Sao Tome & Principe	12.3
Libya	11.4
Seychelles, The	10.3
Angola	10.0
Mozambique	8.7
Group Average	18.6

* Table contains all countries which participated in the 38th UNGA September - December 1983

** Table reflects all votes recorded in UNGA including separate paragraph votes

UN VOTING RECORD
38th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

	ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES Percent Coincidence with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)
EASTERN EUROPE	
Yugoslavia	19.1
Romania	16.3
Poland	14.6
Hungary	14.1
Czechoslovakia	14.0
Bulgaria	13.8
Byelorussia S.S.R.	13.8
German Democratic Rep.	13.8
Ukraine	13.8
USSR	13.8
Albania	4.4
Group Average	14.2
AMERICAS	
Canada	76.8
Paraguay	45.1
Guatemala	41.0
Dominica	40.5
St. Lucia	38.6
Antigua & Barbuda	34.9
Chile	33.3
St. Christopher & Nevis	33.3
St. Vince & Grenadines	32.7
Haiti	32.1
Costa Rica	30.5
El Salvador	30.2
Honduras	30.0
Uruguay	29.3
Barbados	28.3
Jamaica	25.4
Belize	25.0
Ecuador	24.6
Colombia	24.5
Dominican Republic	24.1
Peru	24.0
Brazil	23.6
Bahamas	23.4
Bolivia	22.7
Trinidad & Tobago	22.5
Panama	22.2
Venezuela	22.0
Suriname	20.7
Mexico	19.5
Argentina	18.5
Grenada	18.4
Guyana	17.6
Nicaragua	14.1
Cuba	10.2
Group Average	26.8

UN VOTING RECORD
38th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

	ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES Percent Coincidence with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)
WESTERN EUROPE	
United Kingdom	84.2
Federal Rep. Germany	82.0
Belgium	73.7
Luxembourg	73.7
Italy	71.3
France	67.6
Netherlands	66.3
Norway	60.4
Portugal	57.0
Iceland	56.7
Denmark	51.5
Ireland	44.4
Sweden	42.9
Spain	41.6
Turkey	40.5
Finland	38.8
Austria	36.7
Greece	26.8
Malta	21.6
Group Average	53.8

No Affiliation

Israel	93.3

ASIA & THE PACIFIC

Japan	69.0
New Zealand	66.7
Australia	65.6
Samoa	39.0
Solomons	38.9
Philippines	30.4
Singapore	25.6
Fiji	25.4
Kampuchea	25.0
Thailand	24.8
Nepal	23.0
Pakistan	22.8
Lebanon	22.5
Malaysia	22.1
Papua New Guinea	22.1
Indonesia	21.4
Sri Lanka	21.1
Burma	21.0
Bangladesh	20.6
China	20.5
Oman	19.8
Bhutan	19.4
Saudia Arabia	19.3
Vanuatu	19.3
Maldive	18.1
Cyprus	18.0
Jordan	17.2
Qatar	17.2
Emirates	17.0
Bahrain	16.4
India	16.4
Kuwait	15.9
Yemen North	14.3
Iran	14.2
Iraq	14.2
Mongolia	12.6
Yemen South	12.1
Syria	11.3
Afghanistan	10.3
Viet Nam	8.7
Laos	8.3
Group Average	21.5

Table 2

UN VOTING RECORD
38th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

NATO

United Kingdom	84.2
Fed Rep of Germany	82.0
Canada	76.8
Belgium	73.7
Luxembourg	73.7
Italy	71.3
France	67.6
Netherlands	66.3
Norway	60.4
Portugal	57.0
Iceland	56.7
Denmark	51.5
Spain	41.6
Turkey	40.5
Greece	26.8
Group Average	64.6

Table 3

UN VOTING RECORD
38th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHER GROUP	
United Kingdom	84.2
Germany, Federal Rep. of	82.0
Canada	76.8
Belgium	73.7
Luxembourg	73.7
Italy	71.3
France	67.6
New Zealand	66.7
Netherlands	66.3
Australia	65.6
Norway	60.4
Portugal	57.0
Iceland	56.7
Denmark	51.5
Ireland	44.4
Sweden	42.9
Spain	41.6
Turkey	40.5
Finland	38.8
Austria	36.7
Greece	26.8
Malta	21.6
Group Average	55.8

Table 4

UN VOTING RECORD
38th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

WARSAW PACT	
Romania	16.3
Poland	14.6
Hungary	14.1
Czechoslovakia	14.0
Bulgaria	13.8
Byelorussia	13.8
German Dem Rep	13.8
Ukraine	13.8
USSR	13.8
Group Average	14.2

Table 5

UN VOTING RECORD
38th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

ARAB GROUP	
Somalia	25.2
Morocco	23.7
Egypt	23.4
Lebanon	22.5
Sudan	21.0
Oman	19.8
Saudi Arabia	19.3
Mauritania	19.0
Tunisia	18.9
Jordan	17.2
Qatar	17.2
Emirates	17.0
Bahrain	16.4
Djibouti	16.3
Kuwait	15.9
Yemen-North	14.3
Iraq	14.2
Algeria	13.2
Yemen-South	12.1
Libya	11.4
Syria	11.3
Group Average	17.5

Table 6

UN VOTING RECORD
38th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE	
Turkey	40.5
Chad	26.0
Somalia	25.2
Morocco	23.7
Pakistan	22.8
Lebanon	22.5
Cameroon	22.2
Gabon	22.2
Malaysia	22.1
Indonesia	21.4
Sudan	21.0
Bangladesh	20.6
Niger	20.2
Oman	19.8
Senegal	19.8
Mali	19.7
Gambia	19.5
Saudi Arabia	19.3
Mauritania	19.0
Tunisia	18.9
Maldive	18.1
Cyprus	18.0
Guinea	18.0
Uganda	17.9
Sierra Leone	17.8
Comoros	17.5
Jordan	17.2
Qatar	17.0
Emirates	17.0
Bahrain	16.4
Djibouti	16.3
Kuwait	15.9
Upper Volta	15.3
Yemen Arab Republic	14.3
Iran	14.2
Iraq	14.2
Guinea Bissau	13.4
Algeria	13.2
Yemen, P.D.R. of	12.1
Libya	11.4
Syria	11.3
Group Average	18.7

Table 7

UN VOTING RECORD
38th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

ASEAN	
Philippines	30.4
Singapore	25.6
Thailand	24.8
Malaysia	22.1
Indonesia	21.4
Group Average	24.7

UN VOTING RECORD
38th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

NON-ALIGNED

St. Lucia	38.6
St. Kitts	33.3
Ivory Coast	30.5
Swaziland	29.0
Barbados	28.3
Liberia	28.3
Chad	26.0
Zaire	25.9
Singapore	25.6
Jamaica	25.4
Somalia	25.2
Belize	25.0
Kampuchea	25.0
Malawi	24.7
Ecuador	24.6
Colombia	24.5
Peru	24.0
Morocco	23.7
Togo	23.5
Lesotho	23.5
Bahamas	23.4
Egypt	23.4
Nepal	23.0
Pakistan	22.8
Bolivia	22.7
Lebanon	22.5
Trinidad/Tobago	22.5
Cameroon	22.2
Gabon	22.2
Panama	22.2
Malaysia	22.1
Central Africa	21.9
Malta	21.6
Indonesia	21.4
Sri Lanka	21.1
Sudan	21.0
Suriname	20.7
Bangladesh	20.6
Botswana	20.2
Niger	20.2
Equatorial Guinea	20.0
Oman	19.8
Senegal	19.8
Mali	19.7
Mauritis	19.7
Nigeria	19.7
Gambia	19.5
Bhutan	19.4
Saudi Arabia	19.3
Vanuatu	19.3
Yugoslavia	19.1
Kenya	19.0
Mauritania	19.0
Ghana	18.9
Tunisia	18.9
Argentina	18.5
Grenada	18.4
Rwanda	18.4
Maldive	18.1
Cyprus	18.0
Guinea	18.0
Uganda	17.9
Burundi	17.8
Sierra Leone	17.8
Zambia	17.8
Guyana	17.6
Comoros	17.5
Jordan	17.2
Qatar	17.2
Emirates	17.0
Bahrain	16.4
India	16.4
Tanzania	16.4
Djibouti	16.3
Kuwait	15.9
Madagascar	15.7
Upper Volta	15.3
Congo	15.2
Zimbabwe	14.3
Benin	14.3
Yemen North	14.3
Iran	14.2
Iraq	14.2
Nicaragua	14.1
Ethiopia	13.7
Guinea Bissau	13.4
Algeria	13.2
Cape Verde	12.4
Sao Tome	12.3
Yemen South	12.1
Libya	11.4
Syria	11.2
Afghanistan	10.3
Seychelles	10.3
Cuba	10.2
Angola	10.0
Mozambique	8.7
Viet Nam	8.7
Laos	8.3
Group Average	18.9

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

KEY VOTES

Table 9

TEN KEY ISSUES IN RANK ORDER BY REGION
38TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FALL 1983

	Accept Israeli Credentials	Condemn US Support for Israel	Condemn Afghanistan Intervention	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention	Gag Grenada Debate	Deplore Grenada Intervention	Investigate Illegal CW Use	Suspend Assistance to El Salvador	Impose Embargo on South Africa	Condemn US Support for S. Africa	Agree with US	Disagree	Abstain/Absent
RESOLUTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL		
AFRICA													
Liberia	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	A	A	5	0	5
Ivory Coast	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	A	A	5	0	5
Togo	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	3	2
Zaire	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	A	A	Y	4	1	5
Swaziland	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	A	4	2	4
Gabon	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	4	2	4
Chad	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	4	2	4
Central African Rep.	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	4	2	4
Cameroon	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	4	3	3
Sudan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	Y	Y	4	4	2
Niger	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	4	4	2
Kenya	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	4	2

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Absence or abstention

	Accept Israeli Credentials	Condemn US Support fur Israel	Condemn Afghanistan Intervention	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention	Gag Grenada Debate	Deplore Grenada Intervention	Investigate Illegal CW Use	Suspend Assistance to El Salvador	Impose Embargo on South Africa	Condemn US Support for S. Africa	Agree with US	Disagree	Abstain/Absent
RESOLUTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T O T A L		
Egypt	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	4	4	2
Somalia	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	4	5	1
Lesotho	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	5	1
Zambia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	6	0
Botswana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	6	0
Rwanda	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	3	4
Morocco	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	3	3	4
Tunisia	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	4	3
Senegal	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	4	3
Mauritius	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	4	3
Djibouti	N	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	3	4	3
Sierra Leone	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	5	2
Nigeria	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	5	2
Gambia	N	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	5	2
Guinea	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	6	1
Burundi	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	6	1
Mauritania	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	7	0
Malawi	Y	A	A	A	A	A	Y	A	A	A	2	0	8
Equatorial Guinea	A	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	Y	2	2	6
Comoros	N	A	Y	Y	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	2	4	4
Zimbabwe	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	6	2
Ghana	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	6	2
Mali	N	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	7	1
Tanzania	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	1	6	3
Upper Volta	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	6	4
Uganda	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	6	4
Seychelles	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	6	4
Cape Verde	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	6	4
Benin	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	6	4
Sao Tome & Prin.	N	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	7	3
Madagascar	A	Y	N	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	7	3
Guinea Bissau	N	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	7	3
Algeria	N	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	7	3
Congo	A	Y	A	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	8	2
Ethiopia	A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	9	1

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	Accept Israeli Credentials	Condemn US Support for Israel	Condemn Afghanistan Intervention	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention	Gag Grenada Debate	Deplore Grenada Intervention	Investigate Illegal CW Use	Suspend Assistance to El Salvador	Impose Embargo on South Africa	Condemn US Support for S. Africa	Agree with US	Disagree	Abstain/Absent
RESOLUTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	**TOTAL**		
Angola	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	9	1
Mozambique	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
Libya	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
ASIA & PACIFIC													
Australia	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8	2	0
Japan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	A	N	7	0	3
New Zealand	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	A	N	7	1	2
Philippines	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	N	Y	Y	6	2	2
Fiji	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	Y	Y	5	2	3
Thailand	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	5	3	2
Singapore	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	5	3	2
Papua New Guinea	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	4	1
Pakistan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5	5	0
Samoa, Western	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	A	A	Y	Y	4	2	4
Nepal	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	4	3	3
Kampuchea	A	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	Y	Y	4	3	3
Burma	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	A	A	Y	Y	4	3	3
Malaysia	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	4	5	1
Indonesia	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4	5	1
Bangladesh	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4	5	1
Solomon Islands	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	3	2	5
Oman	N	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	3	4	3
Maldives	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	3	4	3
China	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	3	4	3
Bhutan	Y	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	3	4	3
Sri Lanka	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	3	5	2
Saudi Arabia	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	6	1
Lebanon	A	A	Y	A	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	2	2	6
United Arab Emir.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	2	7	1
Qatar	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	2	7	1
Kuwait	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	2	7	1
Bahrain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	2	7	1
Vanuatu	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	1	5	4
Jordan	N	Y	Y	A	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	1	5	4

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	Accept Israeli Credentials	Condemn US Support for Israel	Condemn Afghanistan Intervention	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention	Gag Grenada Debate	Deplore Grenada Intervention	Investigate Illegal CW Use	Suspend Assistance to El Salvador	Impose Embargo on South Africa	Condemn US Support for S. Africa	Agree with US	Disagree	Abstain/Absent
RESOLUTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL		
Cyprus	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	1	6	3
Iran	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	1	7	2
Yemen Arab Rep.	N	Y	A	A	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	0	5	5
Iraq	N	Y	A	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	6	4
India	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	7	3
Yemen, P.D.R. of	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
Vietnam	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
Mongolian P.R.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
Laos	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
Afghanistan	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
THE AMERICAS													
Paraguay	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	N	N	N	9	0	1
Canada	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	N	8	1	1
Guatemala	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	N	A	A	7	0	3
Honduras	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	N	A	Y	7	1	2
El Salvador	Y	A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	A	Y	7	1	2
Saint Lucia	Y	A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	7	2	1
Haiti	Y	N	Y	Y	A	A	Y	N	Y	Y	6	2	2
Chile	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	A	N	Y	A	6	2	2
Antigua & Barbuda	Y	A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	Y	6	2	2
Uruguay	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6	3	1
Jamaica	Y	A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	3	1
Dominica	Y	A	Y	Y	A	N	Y	A	A	A	5	0	5
Saint Vincent	Y	A	Y	A	N	N	Y	A	Y	Y	5	2	3
Costa Rica	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	5	2	3
Belize	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	Y	Y	5	2	3
Peru	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	5	3	2
Bahamas	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	5	3	2
Dominican Rep.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	5	4	1
Barbados	A	A	Y	Y	N	N	A	A	Y	Y	4	2	4
Venezuela	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	A	A	Y	Y	4	3	3
Trinidad & Tobago	Y	A	Y	A	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	4	3	3
Ecuador	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	4	3	3

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	Accept Israeli Credentials	Condemn US Support for Israel	Condemn Afghanistan Intervention	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention	Gag Grenada Debate	Deplore Grenada Intervention	Investigate Illegal CW Use	Suspend Assistance to El Salvador	Impose Embargo on South Africa	Condemn US Support for S. Africa	Agree with US	Disagree	Abstain/Absent
RESOLUTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL		
Bolivia	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	4	3	3
Colombia	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	4	4	2
Brazil	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y	4	4	2
Suriname	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	3	4	3
Argentina	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	3	4	3
Panama	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	2	4	4
Mexico	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	2	5	3
Guyana	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	7	1
St. Christopher	A	A	Y	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	1	0	9
Grenada	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	A	A	0	3	7
Nicaragua	N	Y	A	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	0	8	2
Cuba	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
WESTERN EUROPE													
United Kingdom	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	N	N	8	0	2
Germany, Fed. Rep.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	N	N	8	0	2
Portugal	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8	2	0
Italy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8	2	0
France	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8	2	0
Luxembourg	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	A	N	7	1	2
Belgium	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	A	N	7	1	2
Norway	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	N	7	2	1
Netherlands	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	N	7	2	1
Iceland	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	N	7	2	1
Sweden	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	A	6	2	2
Ireland	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	A	6	2	2
Denmark	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	N	6	2	2
Austria	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	A	5	2	3
Spain	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	4	2	4
Turkey	A	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	Y	Y	4	3	3
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	4	4	2
Finland	Y	N	A	A	N	Y	A	Y	A	A	3	2	5
Malta	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	5	2
NO AFFILIATION													
Israel	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	A	A	A	7	0	3

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	Accept Israeli Credentials	Condemn US Support for Israel	Condemn Afghanistan Intervention	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention	Gag Grenada Debate	Deplore Grenada Intervention	Investigate Illegal CW Use	Suspend Assistance to El Salvador	Impose Embargo on South Africa	Condemn US Support for S. Africa	Agree with US	Disagree	Abstain/Absent
RESOLUTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL		
EASTERN EUROPE													
Yugoslavia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	3	6	1
Romania	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	2	5	3
Albania	N	Y	Y	N	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	1	4	5
Hungary	A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	9	1
Ukraine	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
USSR	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
Poland	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
German Dem. Rep.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
Czechoslovakia	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
Byelorussia	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0
Bulgaria	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

Table 9 Appendix

Ten Most Important Votes
Affecting U.S. Interests
During the 38th United Nations General Assembly
Fall 1983

The ten votes described below were judged by the U.S. Mission to the UN as the most important affecting U.S. interests during the 38th UN General Assembly.

The ten votes selected also reflect regional and functional distribution of issues. There are two votes on the Middle East (Israel's Credentials and the Resolution on U.S. support for Israel); two on Latin America (both on Grenada); two on Africa (Apartheid and the U.S.-South Africa relationship); two on Asia (Kampuchea and Afghanistan); one on arms control (chemical and bacteriological weapons); and one on human rights (El Salvador).

Vote totals shown for each vote are Yes, No, Abstain/Absent (Y-N-AB), with the US vote shown in parentheses.

1. Israeli Credentials. Procedural motion that no action be taken to an amendment which would not have approved Israel's credentials.
Vote: 79(US)-43-19.

2. The Middle East Situation. Resolution 38/180 E. States awareness that reported agreements between the U.S. and Israel will increase Israel's intransigence and escalate Israel's expansionist and annexationist policies; demands that the U.S. refrain from any step that would support Israel's war capabilities.
Vote: 81-27(US)-29.

3. Afghanistan. Resolution 38/29. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government, and calls on all parties to work for a political solution.
Vote: 116(US)-20-17

4. Kampuchea. Resolution 38/3. Deplores foreign armed intervention and occupation by foreign forces in Kampuchea, and reiterates conviction that withdrawal of foreign forces, non-interference, and non-intervention are principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem.
Vote: 105(US)-23-19.

5. Grenada. Motion to close debate (gag rule). Approval of this motion prevented the U.S. and others from speaking in the General Assembly debate on Grenada.
Vote: 60-54(US)-24

6. Grenada. Resolution 38/7. Deplores armed intervention in Grenada and calls for immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada.
Vote: 108-9(US)-27.

7. Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons. Resolution 38/187 C: Requests the UN Secretary General with experts to pursue the investigation of violations of the 1925

Geneva protocol on gases and bacteriological warfare; requests completion in 1984 of documentation on identification of symptoms associated with use of prohibited agents.
Vote: 97(US)-20-30.

8. Human Rights in El Salvador. Resolution 38/101: expresses deepest concern that gravest violations of human rights are persisting in El Salvador, recommends reform, calls for comprehensive negotiated political solution, and urges all states to abstain from intervening and to suspend any type of military assistance.
Vote: 84-14(US)-45.

9. Collaboration with South Africa. Resolution 38/39 G: Expresses alarm at violation of arms embargo and continued nuclear collaboration by the U.S. and others with South Africa and condemns U.S. decision to approve request for seven corporations to provide services to South Africa's nuclear installation.
Vote: 122-9(US)-17.

10. South Africa. Resolution 38/39 A: Condemns the United States for its policy towards South Africa of constructive engagement; condemns the policies of the U.S., Israel, and others, their transnational corporations, and their financial institutions for collaboration with South Africa; calls upon the IMF to terminate credits to South Africa; and recognizes that national liberation movements have the right to armed struggle against South Africa.
Vote: 124-16(US)-10.

Table 10

VOTE BY REGION ON ISRAELI CREDENTIALS RESOLUTION

AFRICA

For acceptance of Israeli credentials	For rejection of Israeli credentials	Abstain/absent
Botswana	Algeria	Benin
Cameroon	Angola	Burundi
Central African Rep.	Comoros	Cape Verde
Chad	Djibouti	Congo
Egypt	Gambia	Equatorial Guinea
Gabon	Guinea Bissau	Ethiopia
Ivory Coast	Libya	Ghana
Kenya	Mali	Guinea
Lesotho	Mauritania	Madagascar
Liberia	Mozambique	Mauritius
Malawi	Sao Tome & Prin.	Morocco
Niger	Somalia	Nigeria
Swaziland	Sudan	Rwanda
Togo		Senegal
Zaire		Seychelles
Zambia		Sierra Leone
		Tanzania
		Tunisia
		Uganda
		Upper Volta
		Zimbabwe

ASIA & PACIFIC

For acceptance of Israeli credentials	For rejection of Israeli credentials	Abstain/absent
Australia	Afghanistan	China
Bhutan	Bahrain	India
Burma	Bangladesh	Kampuchea
Cyprus	Indonesia	Lebanon
Fiji	Iran	Maldives
Japan	Iraq	Vanuatu
Nepal	Jordan	
New Zealand	Kuwait	
Papua New Guinea	Laos	
Philippines	Malaysia	
Samoa, Western	Mongolian P.R.	
Singapore	Oman	
Solomon Islands	Pakistan	
Sri Lanka	Qatar	
Thailand	Saudi Arabia	
	Syrian Arab Rep.	
	United Arab Emir.	
	Vietnam	
	Yemen Arab Rep.	
	Yemen, P.D.R. of	

EASTERN EUROPE

For acceptance of Israeli credentials	For rejection of Israeli credentials	Abstain/absent
Romania	Albania	Hungary
Yugoslavia	Bulgaria	
	Byelorussia	
	Czechoslovakia	
	German Dem. Rep.	
	Poland	
	USSR	
	Ukraine	

WESTERN EUROPE

For acceptance of Israeli credentials

- Austria
- Belgium
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany, Fed. Rep.
- Greece
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

For rejection of Israeli credentials

Abstain/absent

- Malta
- Turkey

NO AFFILIATION

For acceptance of Israeli credentials

- Israel

For rejection of Israeli credentials

Abstain/absent

THE AMERICAS

For acceptance of Israeli credentials

- Antigua & Barbuda
- Argentina
- Bahamas
- Belize
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Dominica
- Dominican Rep.
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

For rejection of Israeli credentials

- Cuba
- Nicaragua

Abstain/absent

- Barbados
- Grenada
- Guyana
- St. Christopher
- Suriname

Table 11

VOTE BY REGION ON

AFGHANISTAN

AFRICA

For withdrawal of foreign troops	Against withdrawal	Abstain/Absent
Botswana	Angola	Algeria
Burundi	Ethiopia	Benin
Cameroon	Libya	Cape Verde
Central African Rep.	Madagascar	Congo
Chad	Mozambique	Equatorial Guinea
Comoros		Guinea Bissau
Djibouti		Malawi
Egypt		Mali
Gabon		Sao Tome & Prin.
Gambia		Seychelles
Ghana		Uganda
Guinea		Upper Volta
Ivory Coast		
Kenya		
Lesotho		
Liberia		
Mauritania		
Mauritius		
Morocco		
Niger		
Nigeria		
Rwanda		
Senegal		
Sierra Leone		
Somalia		
Sudan		
Swaziland		
Tanzania		
Togo		
Tunisia		
Zaire		
Zambia		
Zimbabwe		

ASIA & PACIFIC

For withdrawal of foreign troops	Against withdrawal	Abstain/Absent
Australia	Afghanistan	Bhutan
Bahrain	Laos	Cyprus
Bangladesh	Mongolian P.R.	India
Burma	Syrian Arab Rep.	Iraq
China	Vietnam	Yemen Arab Rep.
Fiji	Yemen, P.D.R. of	
Indonesia		
Iran		
Japan		
Jordan		
Kampuchea		
Kuwait		
Lebanon		
Malaysia		
Maldives		
Nepal		
New Zealand		
Oman		
Pakistan		
Papua New Guinea		

Philippines
Qatar
Samoa, Western
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Thailand
United Arab Emir.
Vanuatu

THE AMERICAS

For withdrawal of foreign troops

Antigua & Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominica
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent
St. Christopher
Suriname
Trinidad & Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela

Against withdrawal

Cuba

Abstain/Absent

Grenada
Nicaragua

WESTERN EUROPE

For withdrawal of foreign troops

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain

Against withdrawal

Abstain/Absent

Finland

Sweden
Turkey
United Kingdom

NO AFFILIATION

For withdrawal of foreign troops	Against withdrawal	Abstain/Absent
Israel		

EASTERN EUROPE

For withdrawal of foreign troops	Against withdrawal	Abstain/Absent
Albania	Bulgaria	Romania
Yugoslavia	Byelorussia	
	Czechoslovakia	
	German Dem. Rep.	
	Hungary	
	Poland	
	USSR	
	Ukraine	

Table 12

VOTE BY REGION ON

KAMPUCHEA

AFRICA

For withdrawal of foreign troops	Against withdrawal
Botswana	Angola
Burundi	Congo
Cameroon	Ethiopia
Central African Rep.	Libya
Chad	Mozambique
Comoros	
Djibouti	
Egypt	
Equatorial Guinea	
Gabon	
Gambia	
Guinea	
Ivory Coast	
Kenya	
Lesotho	
Liberia	
Mali	
Mauritania	
Mauritius	
Morocco	
Niger	
Nigeria	
Rwanda	
Senegal	
Sierra Leone	
Somalia	
Sudan	
Swaziland	
Togo	
Tunisia	
Zaire	
Zambia	

ASIA & PACIFIC

For withdrawal of foreign troops	Against withdrawal	Abstain/absent
Australia	Afghanistan	Cyprus
Bahrain	Laos	India
Bangladesh	Mongolian P.R.	Iran
Bhutan	Syrian Arab Rep.	Iraq
Burma	Vietnam	Jordan
China	Yemen, P.D.R. of	Lebanon
Fiji		Vanuatu
Indonesia		Yemen Arab Rep.
Japan		
Kampuchea		
Kuwait		
Malaysia		
Maldives		
Nepal		
New Zealand		
Oman		
Pakistan		
Papua New Guinea		
Philippines		

Qatar
Samoa, Western
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Thailand
United Arab Emir.

THE AMERICAS

For withdrawal of foreign troops	Against withdrawal	Abstain/absent
Antigua & Barbuda	Cuba	Grenada
Argentina	Guyana	Mexico
Bahamas	Nicaragua	Panama
Barbados		Saint Vincent
Belize		St. Christopher
Bolivia		Trinidad & Tobago
Brazil		
Canada		
Chile		
Colombia		
Costa Rica		
Dominica		
Dominican Rep.		
Ecuador		
El Salvador		
Guatemala		
Haiti		
Honduras		
Jamaica		
Paraguay		
Peru		
Saint Lucia		
Suriname		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		

WESTERN EUROPE

For withdrawal of foreign troops	Against withdrawal	Abstain/absent
Austria		Finland
Belgium		
Denmark		
France		
Germany, Fed. Rep.		
Greece		
Iceland		
Ireland		
Italy		
Luxembourg		
Malta		
Netherlands		
Norway		
Portugal		
Spain		
Sweden		
Turkey		
United Kingdom		

NO AFFILIATION

For withdrawal of foreign troops	Against withdrawal	Abstain/absent
Israel		

EASTERN EUROPE

For withdrawal of foreign troops	Against withdrawal	Abstain/absent
Yugoslavia	Albania	Romania
	Bulgaria	
	Byelorussia	
	Czechoslovakia	
	German Dem. Rep.	
	Hungary	
	Poland	
	USSR	
	Ukraine	

Table 13

VOTE BY REGION ON
GRENADA GAG RULE

AFRICA

For preventing debate

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burundi
Cape Verde
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Lesotho
Libya
Madagascar
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Sao Tome & Prin.
Seychelles
Tanzania
Uganda
Upper Volta
Zambia
Zimbabwe

For permitting debate

Ivory Coast
Liberia
Somalia
Sudan
Togo

Abstain/absent

Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Chad
Comoros
Djibouti
Egypt
Gabon
Gambia
Kenya
Malawi
Mauritius
Morocco
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Swaziland
Tunisia
Zaire

ASIA & PACIFIC

For preventing debate

Afghanistan
Bahrain
Cyprus
India
Iran
Kuwait
Laos
Mongolian P.R.
Qatar
Sri Lanka
Syrian Arab Rep.
United Arab Emir.
Vanuatu
Vietnam
Yemen, P.D.R. of

For permitting debate

Australia
Burma
Fiji
Japan
Kampuchea
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Samoa, Western
Singapore
Thailand

Abstain/absent

Bangladesh
Bhutan
China
Indonesia
Iraq
Jordan
Lebanon
Maldives
Nepal
Oman
Saudi Arabia
Solomon Islands
Yemen Arab Rep.

THE AMERICAS

For preventing debate	For permitting debate	Abstain/absent
Argentina	Antigua & Barbuda	Bolivia
Brazil	Bahamas	Costa Rica
Colombia	Barbados	Dominica
Cuba	Belize	Ecuador
Dominican Rep.	Canada	Haiti
Grenada	Chile	St. Christopher
Guyana	El Salvador	Suriname
Mexico	Guatemala	
Nicaragua	Honduras	
Panama	Jamaica	
	Paraguay	
	Peru	
	Saint Lucia	
	Saint Vincent	
	Trinidad & Tobago	
	Uruguay	
	Venezuela	

WESTERN EUROPE

For preventing debate	For permitting debate	Abstain/absent
Greece	Austria	Malta
	Belgium	Spain
	Denmark	
	Finland	
	France	
	Germany, Fed. Rep.	
	Iceland	
	Ireland	
	Italy	
	Luxembourg	
	Netherlands	
	Norway	
	Portugal	
	Sweden	
	Turkey	
	United Kingdom	

NO AFFILIATION

For preventing debate	For permitting debate	Abstain/absent
	Israel	

EASTERN EUROPE

For preventing debate	For permitting debate	Abstain/absent
Bulgaria		Albania
Byelorussia		
Czechoslovakia		
German Dem. Rep.		
Hungary		
Poland		
Romania		
USSR		
Ukraine		
Yugoslavia		

Table 14

COUNTRIES WHICH VOTED TO CONDEMN US/OECS ACTION IN GRENADA BUT NOT SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Benin
Bhutan
Bulgaria
Byelorussia
Cape Verde
Congo
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Finland
German Democratic Republic
Grenada
Guinea-Bissau
Hungary
India
Iraq
Laos
Libya
Madagascar
Mali
Mongolia
Mozambique
Nicaragua
Poland
Romania
Sao Tome and Principe
Seychelles
Syria
Uganda
Ukraine
USSR
Upper Volta
Vietnam
Yemen Arab Republic
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE

MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, in particular its resolution 37/69 D of 9 December 1982,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa,[123]

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 and 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

Recalling that the Security Council had determined in resolution 418 (1977), under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related matériel constituted a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid,[124] the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa [125] and the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel,[126]

Taking into account the declarations of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries [127] and the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session,[128]

Gravely concerned that, despite the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council, the racist régime of South Africa has continued to obtain from certain Western countries and Israel military equipment and ammunition, as well as technology and know-how, to develop its armaments industry and nuclear-weapon capability,

Noting with grave concern that military and nuclear collaboration of certain Western countries and Israel with South Africa has enabled the racist régime to develop its arms production and become an arms-exporting country,

Recognizing that the stepped-up arms build-up and nuclear-weapon capability as well as escalating acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Expressing alarm at the growing violation of the arms embargo as well as the continued nuclear collaboration by the United States of America and some other Western States and Israel with the apartheid régime.

Condemning the actions of those transnational corporations that continue, through their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, to enhance its military and nuclear capabilities as well as the failure of the Government of the home countries of those corporations to take effective action to prevent such collaboration in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Considering the urgent need for mandatory decisions by the Security Council, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to prohibit any military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Urges the Security Council to take mandatory decisions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure the total cessation of all military and nuclear co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa by Governments, corporations, institutions and individuals;

2. Strongly condemns the actions of certain Western States and Israel which have provided the racist régime of South Africa with an enormous arsenal of military equipment and technology, as well as assistance in its nuclear plans, and which

---

[123] See General Assembly resolution 38/181 of 20 December 1983.

[124] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/38/22-S/16101).

[125] *Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1983* (A/CONF.107/8), sect. X.A.

[126] See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

[127] See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr. 1 and 2, annex.

[128] See A/38/312, annex.

have allowed corporations under their jurisdiction to invest in the armaments industry in South Africa;

3. Also condemns the recent decision of the United States of America approving the request from seven corporations to provide technological and maintenance service to the nuclear installation of racist South Africa;

4. Further condemns any manoeuvres to create military pacts or arrangements with the participation of the racist régime of South Africa;

5. Calls upon all Member States:

(*a*) To monitor effectively and to reinforce the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

(*b*) To prohibit all military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa by Governments, corporations, institutions and individuals;

6. Calls upon all Governments that have not yet done so to terminate all military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa and to take all necessary measures for preventing corporations and enterprises under their jurisdiction from any such collaboration.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 38/39G: MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Paraguay, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

Absent: Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Honduras, Liberia, St. Christopher and Nevis, Zaire.

Israel announced that it was not participating in the vote.

38/39. POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

A. SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming

its resolution 37/69 of 9 December 1982.

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as its special report on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa,

Taking note of the declarations of conferences organized or co-sponsored by the Special Committee, namely, the International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions and Other Actions against the Apartheid Regime in South Africa, held at Geneva on 10 and 11 June 1983, the International Conference for Sanctions against Apartheid in Sports, held in London from 27 to 29 June 1983, the International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference on Action against Apartheid and Racism, held at Geneva from 5 to 8 July 1983, the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983, and the Latin American Regional Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Caracas from 16 to 18 September 1983, Gravely concerned over the threat to international peace and security, and repeated breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, caused by the policies and actions of the racist minority régime of South Africa,

Condemning the racist minority régime of South Africa for its repeated defiance of the United Nations, its oppression of the great majority of the people of South Africa and its ruthless repression of all opponents of apartheid,

Strongly condemning the execution of Mr. Simon Mogoerane, Mr. Jerry Mosololi and Mr. Thabo Motaung, members of the African National Congress of South Africa, in defiance of appeals by the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity,

Strongly convinced that peace and stability in southern Africa require the total eradication of apartheid and the exercise of the right of self-determination by all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed,

Convinced that the racist minority régime of South Africa has been encouraged to perpetuate these criminal acts by the protection accorded by major Western Powers against international sanctions and by their continued collaboration with it,

Recognizing that the policies and actions of certain Western Powers and Israel are the main obstacles which have frustrated international efforts for the elimination of apartheid,

Condemning, in particular, the increased collaboration by the Government of the United States of America with the racist régime of South Africa in pursuance of its policy of so-called "constructive engagement" which has encouraged the racist régime to entrench apartheid, intensify repression and escalate acts of aggression and destabilization against independent African States,

Condemning the increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist minority régime of South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields,

Rejecting the so-called "constitutional proposals" by the racist minority régime of South Africa as designed to entrench apartheid,

Commending the unity of the oppressed people of South Africa for their opposition to the constitutional proposals as well as for their struggle for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a democratic and non-racial society in nonfragmented South Africa,

Taking note of the advance of the armed struggle for liberation undertaken by the national liberation movements in the face of brutal repression of peaceful protest,

Recognizing that the legitimate struggle of the South African people for liberation from apartheid is a contribution to the objective of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the elimination of apartheid constitutes a major objective of the United Nations,

Considering that all the agencies in the United Nations system have a duty to make a maximum contribution, within their mandates, to the international campaign against apartheid,

1. Endorses the annual report of the Special Committee against Apartheid [109] and its special report on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa;[110]

2. Declares that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society assuring human rights and fundamental freedoms to all the people of the country irrespective of race, colour or creed;

3. Again proclaims that the national liberation movements of South Africa are the authentic representatives of the people of South Africa in their just struggle for national liberation;

4. Recognizes the right of the oppressed people and their national liberation movements to resort to all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, in their resistance to the illegitimate racist minority régime of South Africa;

5. Demands that the racist minority régime of South Africa:

(*a*) Release persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to apartheid;

(*b*) Allow those who have been exiled for their opposition to apartheid to return unconditionally to their country;

(*c*) Rescind bans on political and other organizations and media opposed to apartheid;

---

[109] Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/38/22-S/16101).

[110] Ibid., Supplement No. 22A (A/38/22/Add.1-S/16101/Add.1).

(*d*) Terminate all political trials and all repressive measures against opponents of apartheid;

6. Commends the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements for the great advance in their struggle for national liberation;

7. Commends the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements, particularly the African National Congress of South Africa, for intensifying the armed struggle against the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Calls upon all States and organizations to provide all necessary moral, political and material assistance to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity at this crucial stage of their struggle for liberation;

9. Reaffirms that freedom fighters of South Africa should be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with Additional Protocol I [111] to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;[112]

10. Strongly condemns the apartheid régime of South Africa for its brutal repression of all opponents of apartheid, its torture and killing of detainees, its execution of freedom fighters and its repeated acts of agression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States;

11. Condemns the policy of "bantustanization" designed to dispossess the African majority of its inalienable rights and to deprive it of citizenship, as well as the continuing forced removals of black people, as an international crime;

12. Condemns the policies of certain Western States, especially the United States of America, and Israel, and of their transnational corporations and financial institutions that have increased political, economic and military collaboration with the racist minority regime of South Africa despite repeated appeals by the General Assembly;

13. Again urges the Security Council to determine that the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the apartheid régime of South Africa, constitutes a grave and growing threat to international peace and security, and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist minority régime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

14. Urgently calls upon the International Monetary Fund to terminate credits or other assistance to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

15. Again requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to refrain from extending to South Africa any facilities which may assist it in its nuclear plans and, in particular, to exclude South Africa from all its technical working groups;

16. Calls upon all States that have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; [113]

17. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of Africian Unity—namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies;

18. Commends the anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, religious bodies, trade unions, youth and student organizations, and other groups engaged in campaigns for the isolation of the apartheid régime and assistance to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

19. Urges all Governments to lend all appropriate assistance, including financial assistance, to such groups, especially in countries which continue to collaborate with the apartheid régime;

20. Appeals to journalists, writers, artists and other professionals working in the mass media, as well as their professional associations, to foster the role of mass media in the dissemination of information commensurable with the urgent need to eradicate apartheid;

21. Requests the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To instruct all relevant units of the Secretarist and all United Nations offices to promote the international campaign against apartheid in co-operation with the Special Committee;

(*b*) To take all necessary measures to deny any facilities to, and to refrain from any investments in, corporations operating in South Africa;

---

[111] A/32/144, annex I.

[112] United Nations, "Treaty Series," vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

[113] General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII).

(*c*) To enter into urgent consultations with the International Monetary Fund and the International Atomic Energy Agency to secure their full co-operation in action against apartheid in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly;

(*d*) To prepare, in consultation with the executive heads of the United Nations agencies, proposals for concerted action by all agencies in the international campaign against apartheid;

22. Requests the Special Committee:

(*a*) To prepare a report reviewing the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the problem of apartheid and the acts of aggression by the racist regime of South Africa, and the policies and actions of States which have failed to co-operate in international action;

(*b*) To review developments concerning collaboration by the United States of America, Israel and other States with the racist regime of South Africa, and to report from time to time, as appropriate;

(*c*) To give special attention to mobilizing public opinion and encouraging public action against collaboration with South Africa.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 38/39 A: SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

In favour: Afghanistan, Alabania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barhados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Butundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Columbia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Spain, Sweden.

Absent: Chile, Dominica, Grenada, Liberia, St. Christopher and Nevis, Swaziland. Israel announced that it was not participating in the vote.

38/101. SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN EL SALVADOR

DATE: 16 DECEMBER 1983; VOTE: 84-14-45 (RECORDED); MEETING: 100; REPORT: A/38/680

The General Assembly.

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Conscious of its responsibility in all circumstances to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

Reiterating that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to carry out the responsibilities they have undertaken under various international human rights instruments.

Determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur and to take measures to restore respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Recalling that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981 and 37/185 of 17 December 1982, it expressed deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador, especially in view of the death of thousands of people and the climate of violence and insecurity prevailing in that country, as also the impunity of paramilitary forces and other armed groups.

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981, in which the Commission decided to appoint a Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982 and 1983/29 of 8 March 1983 whereby the Commission extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report, *inter alia,* to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Taking note with grave concern of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights, in which the continuation of a climate of violence and insecurity in El Salvador characterized by armed clashes, acts of economic sabotage and grave and large-scale violations of human rights, as well as the failure of the Salvadoran authorities to prevent these constant violations of human rights in that country, are confirmed.

Bearing in mind that in its resolution 37/185 the General Assembly observed that the elections which were held in El Salvador in March 1982 had not led to the cessation of violence or to improvement in the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country;

Noting with satisfaction that the Peace Commission, officials and special envoys of other Governments within and outside the region as well as the representative political forces have initiated conversations in the search for a negotiated comprehensive political solution.

1. Commends the Special Representative for his interim report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador:

2. Expresses its deepest concern at the fact that, as indicated in the report of the Special Representative, the gravest violations of human rights are persisting in El Salvador and that as a result the sufferings of the Salvadoran people are continuing, and regrets that the appeals for the cessation of the acts of violence formulated by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the international community as a whole have not been heeded;

3. Again draws the attention of the Salvadoran parties concerned to the fact that the rules of international law, as contained in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the additional Protocols of 1977, are applicable to armed conflicts not of an international character, such as that in El Salvador, and requests all parties to apply a minimum standard of protection of human rights and of humane treatment of the civilian population;

4. Takes note of resolution 1983/18 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of 5 September 1983, in which it recommended to the Special Representative that in his report he should give special attention to respect for and/or violations of humanitarian laws in armed conflicts;

5. Recommends that the reforms necessary for the solution of the economic and social problems which are at the root of the internal conflict in El Salvador should be put into effect so as to allow the effective exercise of civil and political rights in that country, and reaffirms the right of the Salvadorian people freely to determine their political, economic and social future without interference from outside and in an atmosphere free from intimidation and terror;

6. Calls upon the Government and other political forces to intensify their conversations and work for a comprehensive negotiated political solution which will put an end to the internal armed conflict and establish a lasting peace which will allow the full exercise both of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights by all Salvadorians;

7. Once again urges all States to abstain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and to suspend all supplies of arms and any type of military assistance, so as to allow the restoration of peace and security and the establishment of a democratic system based on full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. Expresses its deep concern at the reports which prove that government forces regularly resort to bombarding urban areas which are not military objectives in El Salvador, and its concern for the fate of several hundred thousand displaced persons who are currently located in camps in which they are subjected to abuse and even the minimum conditions of internment, in terms of either material needs or humane treatment, are not observed;

9. Likewise expresses its concern at the resurgence of disapperances and murders, for which the so-called "death squads" claim responsibility, committed against persons who belong to various sectors of the civilian population, and urges that these activities should be investigated with a view to punishing those responsible;

10. Expresses its concern at the consequences of the damage done to the economy of El Salvador as a result of the attacks on the economic infrastructure attributable for the most part, according to the report of the Special Representative, to the opposition forces;

11. Reiterates its urgent appeal to the Government of El Salvador to fulfill its obligations towards its citizens and to assume its international responsibilities in this regard by taking the necessary steps to ensure that all its agencies, including its security forces and other armed organizations operating under its authority, fully respect human rights and fundamental freedoms;

12. Urges the competent authorities of El Salvador to establish the necessary conditions to enable the judiciary to uphold the rule of law, prosecuting and punishing speedily and effectively those responsible for the grave violations of human rights which are being committed in that country;

13. Reiterates its appeal to all Salvadorian parties in the conflict to co-operate fully and not to interfere with the activities of humanitarian organizations dedicated to alleviating the suffering of the civilian population, wherever these organizations operate in the country;

14. Deplores the violent death of Marianella Garcia Villas, President of the Commission of Human Rights of El Salvador, and, given the contradictory reports on the matter, requests the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights to investigate the circumstances of her death;

15. Renews its appeal to the Government of El Salvador, as well as all other parties concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights;

16. Decides to keep under consideration, during its thirty-ninth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in order to examine this situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 38/101: SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papusa New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qator, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yougoslavia, Zambia Zimbabwe.

Against: Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Lucia, United States, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Panama, Peru, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Yemen, Zaire.

Absent: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Comoros, Djibouti, Israel, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Swaziland, Venezuela.

Bolivia announced that it was not participating in the vote.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/38/187
20 January 1984

Thirty-eighth session
Agenda item 61

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 5/

Recalling also its resolution 37/98 D of 13 December 1982,

1. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D; 8/

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his action to this end and, in particular, to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the group of qualified consultant experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and to submit his report on the work of the group;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly regularly informed on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D.

103rd plenary meeting
20 December 1983

Recorded vote on Resolution 38/187C:

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt; El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi*, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Burma, Cape Verde, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Qatar, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Absent: Albania, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Iran, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, St. Christopher and Nevis, Vanuatu.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/38/7
3 November 1983

Thirty-eighth session
Agenda item 145

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/38/L.8, A/38/L.9)]

38/7. The situation in Grenada

The General Assembly,

Considering the statements made before the Security Council in connection with the situation in Grenada,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, [1]

Recalling also the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, [2]

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of Grenada freely to determine its own political, economic and social system, and to develop its international relations without outside intervention, interference, subversion, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever,

Deeply deploring the events in Grenada which led to the killing of the Prime Minister, Mr. Maurice Bishop, and other prominent Grenadians,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the principles of the Charter,

Gravely concerned at the military intervention taking place and determined to ensure a speedy return to normalcy in Grenada,

Conscious of the need for States to show consistent respect for the principles of the Charter,

1. *Deeply deplores* the armed intervention in Grenada, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that State;

2. *Deplores* the death of innocent civilians resulting from the armed intervention;

3. *Calls upon* all States to show the strictest respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Grenada;

4. Calls for an immediate cessation of the armed intervention and the immediated withdrawal of the foreign troops from Grenada;

5. Requests that free elections be organized as rapidly as possible to enable the people of Grenada to choose its government democratically;

6. Requests the Secretary-General as a matter of urgency to assess the situation and to report back to the General Assembly within seventy-two hours.

1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2/ Resolution 36/103, annex.

43rd plenary meeting
2 November 1983

Recorded vote on Resolution 38/7: The Situation in Grenada

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia*, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Columbia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, El Salvador, Israel, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Belize, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, New Zealand, Paraguay, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

Absent: Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Gabon, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Oman, Rwanda, Senegal, St. Christopher and Nevis, Tunisia.

Albania announced that it was not participating in the vote.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/38/3
3 November 1983

Thirty-eighth session
Agenda item 23

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/38/L.2 and Add.1)]

38/3. The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981 and 37/6 of 28 October 1982,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea [1] and resolution 1 (I) [2] adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/6, [3]

Noting the increasing effectiveness of the coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Deploring that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the continued deployment of foreign forces in Kampuchea near the Thai-Kampuchean border and the renewed attack on civilians by those forces, in violation of humanitarian principles, have aggravated tension in the region,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

---

[1] Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] A/38/513.

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

Convinced that, to bring about durable peace in South-East Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Convinced further that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5 and 37/6 and calls for their full implementation;

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea 4/ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. Reaffirms its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

6. Renews its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the Ad Hoc Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

9. Expresses its appreciation once again to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

10. Expresses its deep appreciation once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand;

11. Reiterates its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts

---

4/ A/CONF.109/7.

in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as are necessary;

12. *Urges* the countries of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

13. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

38th plenary meeting
27 October 1983

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 38/3: *The Situation in Kampuchea*

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Cyprus, Grenada, Iran, Jordan, Romania, Saint Vincent*, Seychelles, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Vanuatu, Yemen.

Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

**UNITED
NATIONS**

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/38/29
2 February 1984

Thirty-eighth session
Agenda item 29

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/38/L.17 and Add.1)]

38/29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, 35/37 of 20 November 1980, 36/34 of 18 November 1981 and 37/37 of 29 November 1982,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming further the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan, in contravention of the above principles, and its serious implications for international peace and security,

Noting the increasing concern of the international community over the continued and serious sufferings of the Afghan people and over the magnitude of social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees, and the continuing increase in their numbers,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a political solution of the grave situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 1/ and the status of the diplomatic process initiated by him,

Recognizing the importance of the initiatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for a political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

1. *Reiterates* that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;

2. *Reaffirms* the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of

government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

3. *Calls* for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;

5. *Renews its appeal* to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance, with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

6. *Expresses its appreciation and support* for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

69th plenary meeting
23 November 1983

1/ A/38/449-S/16005.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 38/29: The Situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Christopher and Nevis, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Cyprus, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Malawi, Mali, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Uganda, Upper Volta, Yemen.

Absent: Bhutan, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Romania.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Recalling its resolutions 36/226 A of 17 December 1981 and 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, in which it stated, *inter alia*, its concern over certain factors which exacerbate the situation in the Middle East,

Deeply concerned at the recent developments in the Middle East and the critical situation confronting the region resulting from the continued escalation of Israeli policy of aggression, expansion and annexation in the region,

Expressing grave concern over the continued supply of modern arms and war materials to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, without which Israel's policy of aggression and flouting United Nations resolutions could not be maintained,

Deeply aware that the recent reported agreements following the memorandum of understanding between the United States and Israel will increase Israel's intransigence and its war potential and escalate its expansionist and annexationist policies in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, at the time it is defying United Nations resolutions,

1. *Declares*, accordingly, the international responsibility of any party or parties that supply Israel with arms or economic aid that augment its war potential;

2. *Expresses deep concern* at and condemns all steps which may result in augmenting the capability of Israel and contributing to its policy of aggression against countries in the region;

3. *Demands* that all States, particularly the United States of America, in the light of the said agreements, refrain from taking any step that would support Israel's war capabilities and consequently its aggressive acts, whether in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 or against countries in the region;

4. *Calls upon* all States to review, in the light of the present resolution, any agreement, whether military, economic or otherwise, concluded with Israel.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 38/180 E: The Situation in the Middle East

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Absent: Antigua and Barbuda, Central African Republic, Comoros, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Grenada, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritius, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Solomon Islands, St. Christopher and Nevis, Swaziland, Togo, Vanuatu, Zaire.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL, 1983

The Security Council: Prefatory Remarks

The Security Council discussed a wide range of issues in 1983. The following tables contain a summary of Council voting on issues where unanimity was not achieved and an indication of voting agreement with the United States. The tables do not reflect the fact that many issues debated in the Council did not come to a vote. In some cases, the President of the Council was authorized by the members to make statements reflecting the views of the Council. In other cases the Council decided not to take any action. Some debates occurred at the request of United Nations member states; in other instances the Council discussed reports of the Secretary General without taking further action.

In addition, many of the issues which came to a vote were not contentious. Ten of the twenty resolutions voted on by the Council in 1983 were adopted unanimously. Of the resolutions not unanimously approved, three cases involved standard Soviet and Polish abstentions on renewals of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and also were not contentious.

The most significant votes in the Council were the three draft resolutions which failed because of vetos. The vote on the draft resolution comdemning the shootdown of KAL 007 was important because nine Council members voted for the draft, forcing the Soviet Union to exercise its first veto since 1980 when it took similar action on a draft resolution on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The United States vetoed a draft resolution on the intervention in Grenada and one which contained unbalanced and wholesale criticism of Israeli settlement policies. The country papers in Section VI describe how individual Council members voted on these issues.

Table 15

SECURITY COUNCIL SUMMARY
1983

	YES	ABSTAIN	NEGATIVE
U.S.	16	2 (Namibia/Angola)	2 (Grenada & Occ Arab Terr)
CHINA	19	1 (KAL)	0
FRANCE	20	0	0
GUYANA	19	1 (KAL)	0
JORDAN	19	1 (Cyprus)	0
MALTA	19	1 (Iran-Iraq)	0
NETHERLANDS	20	0	0
NICARAGUA	18	2 (KAL/Iran-Iraq)	0
PAKISTAN	18	1 (Iran-Iraq)	1 (Cyprus)
POLAND	16	3 (UNIFIL)	1 (KAL)
TOGO	19	1 (Grenada)	0
USSR	16	3 (UNIFIL)	1 (KAL)
UK	19	1 (Grenada)	0
ZAIRE	18	2 (Occ Arab Terr & Grenada)	0
ZIMBABWE	19	1 (KAL)	0

* * * * * * * * *

Namibia = SC/RES 539. Condemns S. Africa for obstructing implementation SC/Res 435.

Angola = SC/RES 545. Condemns S. Africa's occupation of part of Angola.

Grenada = Res. not adopted. Deplores Grenada intervention.

Occ. Arab Terr. = Res. not adopted. Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies.

KAL = Res. not adopted. Condemns Shootdown of KAL 007.

Cyprus = SC/RES 541. Condemns Turkish Cypriot Declaration of Independence.

Iran/Iraq = SC/RES 540. Requests SYG to continue mediation efforts.

UNIFIL = SC/RES's 529, 536, 538. Renews mandate UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

Table 16

VOTING AGREEMENT WITH USA IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Countries Which Voted:

Most Often With U.S.
16/20

France
Netherlands
Togo
UK
Zaire

Less Often
14-15/20

China
Guyana
Jordan
Malta
Nicaragua
Zimbabwe
Pakistan

Least Often
12/20

USSR
Poland

20/20 = 100% = Perfect Score

VOTES ON BUDGETS

OF

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Assembly Vote on the 1984-85 Program Budget

Budget votes tend to divide the interests of major contributors from the remaining membership of the United Nations. During the thirty eighth General Assembly, a two year budget (1984 and 1985) totalling a gross amount of $1,587,159,800 was approved by 122-9-13(US). Those voting against were: Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukraine, and the USSR. Abstaining were: Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam. The combined contribution level (for payment of assessments to the budget) of the abstentions and negative votes totalled 79.78 percent.

The Soviet bloc had called for a complete absorption of inflation and non-recurring costs in the new budget and since this was not accomplished voted against the budget. In practice the Soviets and their allies were not entirely consistent in that they supported many supplementary appropriations for political reasons.

The United States and about half the Western European and Others Group abstained on the budget in light of the overall small real growth rate (0.9 percent). The Secretary General presented a budget which had been more thoroughly reviewed than ever before and which followed "maximum restraint." The Thirty Eighth General Assembly demonstrated restraint by not pushing through a large number of add-ons to the basic budget.

Table 17

1983 Votes on International Organization Budgets by Country

January 1984

Legend: A=Abstained Y=Yes N=No NM=Not a Member C=Consensus
I=Not Member Executive Council D=Disassociated from Consensus
SS=South Africa Suspended NP=Not Present for Vote

COUNTRY	%	1984 1985 UN	1984 1985 UNESCO	1984 1985 FAO	1984 1985 ILO	1984 1985 WHO	1984 IAEA	1984 1985 WIPO	1984 ITU	*1984 1985 IMO	1984 1986 ICAO	1984 WMO	1984 UPU	1984 1985 PAHO	1984 GATT	1984 1985 IARC	1984 OECD
Afghanistan	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Albania	0.01	NP	Y	C	NM	Y	C	I	I	NM	NM	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Algeria	0.13	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Angola	0.01	NP	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ant/Barbuda	0.01	NP	Y	C	NM	NM	NM	I	NM	NM	C	NM	NM	C	NM	NM	NM
Argentina	0.71	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	Y	C	C	C	C	C	C	NM	NM
Australia	1.57	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	N	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	C	Y	C
Austria	0.75	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	C
Bahamas	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	NP	NM	I	I	C	NP	C	I	C	NM	NM	NM
Bahrain	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	C	NP	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Bangladesh	0.03	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM
Barbados	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	NP	NM	I	I	C	C	C	C	C	C	NM	NM
Belgium	1.28	A	A	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	Y	C
Belize	0.01	Y	Y	C	NM	NM	NM	I	I	NM	NM	C	I	C	NM	NM	NM
Benin	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Bhutan	0.01	Y	Y	C	NM	NP	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM

Bolivia	0.01	Y	Y	C	NP	Y	C	X	X	NM	C	C	X	C	NM	NM	NM
Botswana	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	X	X	NM	NP	C	X	NM	NM	NM	NM
Brazil	1.39	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	C	C	C	NM	NM
Bulgaria	0.18	N	Y	C	N	A	C	Y	X	C	C	C	X	NM	NM	NM	NM
Burma	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	X	X	C	C	C	X	NM	C	NM	NM
Burundi	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	X	X	NM	C	C	X	NM	C	NM	NM
Byelorussia	0.36	N	Y	NM	N	NP	C	Y	X	NM	NM	C	X	NM	NM	NM	NM
Cameroon	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	X	NM	C	NM	NM
Canada	3.08	Y	A	C	Y	Y	C	N	Y	C	C	C	C	C	C	Y	C
Cape Verde	0.01	NP	Y	C	NP	Y	NM	X	X	C	C	C	X	NM	NM	NM	NM
C.A.R.	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	X	X	NM	C	C	X	NM	C	NM	NM
Chad	0.01	Y	Y	C	NP	NP	NM	X	X	NM	NP	C	X	NM	C	NM	NM
Chile	0.07	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	NM	NM
China	0.88	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	Y	Y	C	C	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Colombia	0.11	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	X	C	C	NM	NM
Comoros	0.01	NP	Y	C	NP	Y	NM	X	X	NM	NM	C	X	NM	NM	NM	NM
Congo	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	Y	X	C	NP	C	X	NM	C	NM	NM
Costa Rica	0.02	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	X	X	C	C	C	X	C	NM	NM	NM
Cuba	0.09	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	NM	NM
Cyprus	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	X	X	C	C	C	X	NM	C	NM	NM
Czech	0.76	N	Y	C	N	A	C	Y	X	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM
DemKampuchea	0.01	Y	Y	C	NP	Y	C	X	X	C	NP	C	X	NM	NM	NM	NM
Denmark	0.75	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	C
Djibouti	0.01	Y	NM	C	Y	NP	NM	X	X	C	NP	C	X	NM	NM	NM	NM
Dominica	0.01	NP	Y	C	NM	NP	NM	X	NM	C	NM	C	X	C	NM	NM	NM
Dominican R.	0.03	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	X	X	C	C	C	X	C	C	NM	NM
Ecuador	0.02	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	X	X	C	C	C	X	C	NM	NM	NM
Egypt	0.07	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM

1983 Votes on International Organization Budgets
by Country

Legend: A=Abstained Y=Yes N=No NM=Not a Member C=Consensus
I=Not Member Executive Council D=Disassociated from Consensus
S$=South Africa Suspended NP=Not Present for Vote

COUNTRY	%	1984 1985 UN	1984 1985 UNESCO	1984 1985 FAO	1984 1985 ILO	1984 1985 WHO	1984 IAEA	1984 1985 WIPO	1984 ITU	1984 1985 IMO	1984 1986 ICAO	1984 WMO	1984 UPU	1984 1985 PAHO	1984 GATT	1984 1985 IARC	1984 OECD
El Salvador	0.01	Y	Y	C	NP	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	C	NM	NM	NM
Equat.Guinea	0.01	NP	Y	C	NP	NP	NM	I	I	C	NP	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ethiopia	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Fiji	0.01	Y	NM	C	Y.	NP	NM	I	I	C	NP	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Finland	0.48	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	C
France	6.51	A	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	C	C	C	NM	C
FRG	8.54	A	A	C	Y	Y	C	A	Y	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	C
Gabon	0.02	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM
Gambia	0.01	Y	Y	C	NM	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
GDR	1.39	N	Y	NM	N	A	C	Y	Y	C	NM	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ghana	0.02	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Greece	0.40	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	C
Grenada	0.01	NP	Y	C	NP	Y	NM	I	I	NM	C	NM	I	C	NM	NM	NM
Guatemala	0.02	Y	Y	C	NP	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	C	NM	NM	NM
Guinea	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
GuineaBissau	0.01	Y	Y	C	NP	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Guyana	0.01	Y	Y	C	NP	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	I	C	C	NM	NM
Haiti	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	C	C	NM	NM

Holy See	0.00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	C	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Honduras	0.01	Y	Y	C	NP	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	C	C	NM	NM	NM
Hungary	0.23	N	Y	C	N	A	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Iceland	0.03	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	C
India	0.36	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM
Indonesia	0.13	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Iran	0.58	Y	Y	C	A	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Iraq	0.12	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Ireland	0.18	Y	A	C	Y	Y	C	A	I	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	C
Israel	0.23	A	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Italy	3.74	A	A	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	C	Y	C
Ivory Coast	0.03	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM
Jamaica	0.02	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	C	C	NM	NM
Japan	10.32	A	A	C	Y	Y	C	A	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	C	N	C
Jordan	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kenya	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM
Kiribati	0.00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NP	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Korea	0.00	NM	Y	C	NM	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Korea PDR	0.00	NM	Y	C	NM	NM	C	Y	I	NM	NP	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Kuwait	0.25	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Lao P.D.R.	0.01	NP	Y	C	NP	NP	NM	I	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Lebanon	0.02	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Lesotho	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Liberia	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Libya	0.26	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	NP	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Liechsten	0.00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	C	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Luxembourg	0.06	A	A	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	C

1983 Votes on International Organization Budgets
by Country

Legend: A=Abstained Y=Yes N=No NM=Not a Member C=Consensus
I=Not Member Executive Council D=Disassociates from Consensus
S#=South Africa Suspended NP=Not Present for Vote

COUNTRY	%	1984 1985 UN	1984 1985 UNESCO	1984 1985 FAO	1984 1985 ILO	1984 1985 WHO	1984 IAEA	1984 1985 WIPO	1984 ITU	1984 1985 IMO	1984 1986 ICAO	1984 WMO	1984 UPU	1984 1985 PAHO	1984 GATT	1984 1985 IARC	1984 OECD
Madagascar	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Malawi	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Malaysia	0.09	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM
Maldives	0.01	Y	Y	C	NM	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Mali	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	NM	C	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Malta	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	C	NP	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Mauritania	0.01	Y	Y	C	NP	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Mauritius	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Mexico	0.88	Y	Y	C	A	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	I	C	NM	NM	NM
Monaco	0.00	NM	Y	NM	NM	Y	C	Y	I	NM	C	NM	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Mongolia	0.01	N	Y	C	NP	Y	C	Y	I	NM	NM	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Morocco	0.05	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Mozambique	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	C	NP	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nauru	0.00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	I	NM	C	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Nepal	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Netherlands	1.78	A	A	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	C	C	Y	C
New Zealand	0.26	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	C
Nicaragua	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	C	C	NM	NM

Niger	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Nigeria	0.19	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Norway	0.51	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	C
Oman	0.01	Y	Y	C	NM	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Pakistan	0.06	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Panama	0.02	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	C	NM	NM	NM
Papua New G.	0.01	Y	A	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Paraguay	0.01	Y	Y	C	NP	Y	C	I	I	NM	C	C	I	C	NM	NM	NM
Peru	0.07	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	I	C	C	NM	NM
Philippines	0.09	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Poland	0.72	N	Y	C	NP	A	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Portugal	0.18	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	A	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	C
Qatar	0.03	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Romania	0.19	A	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	[illegible]	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Rwanda	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
St.Kit/Nevis	0.00	NP	Y	C	NM	NM	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Saint Lucia	0.01	Y	Y	C	NP	Y	NM	I	NM	C	C	C	I	C	NM	NM	NM
St.V/Gren.	0.01	Y	Y	C	NM	NM	NM	I	I	C	NM	NM	NM	C	NM	NM	NM
Samoa	0.01	Y	Y	C	NM	Y	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
San Marino	0.00	NM	Y	NM	NP	Y	NM	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Sao T/Prin.	0.01	Y	Y	C	NM	Y	NM	I	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Saudi Arabia	0.86	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	Y	C	C	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Senegal	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM
Seychelles	0.01	NP	Y	C	NP	Y	NM	I	NM	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Sierra Leone	0.01	Y	Y	C	NP	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Singapore	0.09	Y	Y	NM	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Solomon Is.	0.01	Y	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Somalia	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM

1983 Votes on International Organization Budgets
by Country

Legend: A=Abstained Y=Yes N=No NM=Not a Member C=Consensus
I=Not Member Executive Council D=Disassociated from Consensus
S$=South Africa Suspended NP=Not Present for Vote

		1984	1984	1984	1984	1984		1984		1984	1984			1984		1984	
		1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1986	1984	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984
COUNTRY	I	UN	UNESCO	FAO	ILO	WHO	IAEA	WIPO	ITU	IMO	ICAO	WMO	UPU	PAHO	GATT	IARC	OECD
South Africa	0.41	S$	NM	NM	S$	S$	C	I	I	NM	C	S$	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Spain	1.93	A	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	C
Sri Lanka	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM
Sudan	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Suriname	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	C	NP	C	I	C	C	NM	NM
Swaziland	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	NM	NP	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Sweden	1.32	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	C	Y	C
Switzerland	0.00	NM	A	C	Y	Y	C	A	Y	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	C
Syria	0.03	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	C	NM	NM	NM	NM
Thailand	0.08	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	Y	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM
Togo	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Tonga	0.00	NM	Y	C	NM	Y	NM	I	I	C	NM	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Trinidad/Tob	0.03	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	I	C	C	NM	NM
Tunisia	0.03	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Turkey	0.32	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	C
Uganda	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Ukraine	1.32	N	Y	NM	N	NP	C	Y	I	C	NM	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
U.S.S.R.	10.54	N	Y	NM	N	A	C	Y	Y	NM	D	C	C	NM	NM	N	NM
U.A.E.	0.16	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	NP	NM	I	NM	NM	NM	NM

U.K.	4.67	A	A	C	Y	Y	C	A	Y	C	C	C	C	C	C	Y	C
U.R.Tanzania	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
U.S.A.	25.00	A	N	C	A	Y	C	N	N	D	C	C	C	C	C	N	C
Upper Volta	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Uruguay	0.04	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	C	C	NM	NM
Vanuatu	0.01	Y	NM	C	NM	NM	NM	I	NM	NM	NP	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Venezuela	0.55	Y	Y	C	A	Y	C	I	Y	C	C	C	I	C	NM	NM	NM
Viet Nam	0.02	A	Y	C	NP	Y	C	Y	I	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Yemen	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Yemen PDR	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	NM	C	C	I	NM	NM	NM	NM
Yuogoslavia	0.46	Y	Y	C	A	Y	C	Y	Y	C	C	C	C	NM	C	NM	NM
Zaire	0.01	NP	Y	C	Y	Y	C	I	I	C	C	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Zambia	0.01	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	NP	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Zimbabwe	0.02	NP	Y	C	Y	Y	NM	I	I	NM	NP	C	I	NM	C	NM	NM
Asset Sum	100																

Z = 1983-85 UN Scale of Assessment

UN 158 Members	122-9-13(US) 14NP
UNESCO 161 Members	126-1(US)-10 Show of hands vote. Unable determine NPs.
FAO 152 Members	Consensus
ILO 145 Members	111-7-5(US) 20NP
WHO 159 Members	122(US)-0-6 29NP of whom 12 are identified
IAEA 110 Members	Consensus
WIPO 100 Members	55-3(US)-6 Only Executive Council members eligible to vote
ITU 155 Members	Executive Council 40-1(US)-0
UPU 162 Members	Consensus. Only Executive Council members eligible to vote
PAHO 36 Members	Consensus
OECD 24 Members	Consensus
GATT 86 Members	Consensus
WMO 153 Members	Consensus
IARC 12 Members	8-3(US)-1 Plenary
IMO 122 members	U.S. Disassociated from the Consensus

VOTING RECORDS,
LISTED ALPHABETICALLY
BY
COUNTRY

AFGHANISTAN

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 10.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ALBANIA

Member: Eastern European Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 4.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 1 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ALGERIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 13.2

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ANGOLA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 10.0
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 34.9

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 6 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	N
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ARGENTINA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 18.5
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

AUSTRALIA

Member: Western European and Others Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 65.6

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 8 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada*	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	N
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

---

* On November 3, 1983, Australian FM Hayden stated in Parliament, "On the basis of facts as I see them at the moment, the vote would appear to be contrary to the instructions which I issued."

AUSTRIA

Member: Western European and Others Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 36.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

THE BAHAMAS

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 23.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BAHRAIN

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 16.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BANGLADESH

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 20.6
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BARBADOS

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 28.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	N
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BELGIUM

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 73.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

BELIZE

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 25.0
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BENIN

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 14.3
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BHUTAN

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BOLIVIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 22.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BOTSWANA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 20.2

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BRAZIL

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 23.6

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BULGARIA

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 13.8

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BURMA

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 21.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BURUNDI

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 17.8

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

BYELORUSSIA S.S.R.

Member: Eastern European Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 13.8

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

CAMEROON

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 22.2

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

CANADA

Member: Western European and Others Group, NATO
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 76.8
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 8 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	N
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

CAPE VERDE

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 12.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 21.9

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

CHAD

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 26.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

CHILE

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 33.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 6 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

CHINA

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 20.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	A
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	Y

COLOMBIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 24.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

COMOROS

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 17.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

CONGO

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 15.2

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

COSTA RICA

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 30.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

CUBA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 10.2
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

CYPRUS

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 18.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 1 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 14.0
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

DENMARK

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, Nordic Group, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 51.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 6 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

DJIBOUTI

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 16.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

DOMINICA

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 40.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	N
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 24.1

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ECUADOR

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 24.6
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

EGYPT

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 23.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

EL SALVADOR

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 30.2

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	N
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 20.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ETHIOPIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 13.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

FIJI

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 25.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

FINLAND

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 38.8
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

FRANCE

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 67.6

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 8 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	N
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	Y
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	Y

GABON

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 22.2
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

GAMBIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 13.8
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 82.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 8 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	N
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

GHANA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 18.9

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

GREECE

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 26.8

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

GRENADA*

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 18.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

---

* These votes do not reflect positions taken by the Interim Government headed by Sir Paul Scoon, and were cast by delegates appointed by and representing the previous regime.

GUATEMALA

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 41.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

GUINEA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 18.0
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

GUINEA BISSAU

Member: Non Aligned Movement. African Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 13.4
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

GUYANA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 17.6

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	A
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	Y

HAITI

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 32.1

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 6 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

HONDURAS

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 30.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

HUNGARY

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 14.1

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y.
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ICELAND

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 56.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

INDIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 16.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

INDONESIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 21.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

IRAN

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 14.2
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 1 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

IRAQ

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 14.2

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

IRELAND

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 44.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 6 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

ISRAEL

Member:

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 93.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	N
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

ITALY

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 71.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 8 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	N
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

IVORY COAST

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 30.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

JAMAICA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 25.4
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 6 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	N
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

JAPAN

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 69.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

JORDAN

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 17.2

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 1 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	Y
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	Y

KAMPUCHEA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 25.0
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

KENYA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

KUWAIT

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 15.9

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

LAOS

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 8.3
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

LEBANON

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 22.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

LESOTHO

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 23.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

LIBERIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 28.3
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

LIBYA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 11.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

LUXEMBOURG

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 73.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

MADAGASCAR

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 15.7
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

MALAWI

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 24.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

MALAYSIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 22.1

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

MALDIVES

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 18.1
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

MALI

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

MALTA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Western European and Others Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 21.6
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	Y
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	Y

MAURITANIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.0
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

MAURITIUS

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

MEXICO

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

MONGOLIA

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 12.6

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

MOROCCO

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 23.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

MOZAMBIQUE

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 8.7
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

NEPAL

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 23.0
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

NETHERLANDS

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 66.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	Y
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	Y

NEW ZEALAND

Member: Western European and Others Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 66.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

NICARAGUA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 14.1
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	A
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	Y

NIGER

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 20.2
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

NIGERIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

NORWAY

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group, NATO
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 60.4
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

OMAN

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.8

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

PAKISTAN

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 22.8
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	Y
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	Y

PANAMA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 22.2
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 22.1

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

PARAGUAY

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 45.1

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 9 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	N
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

PERU

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 24.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

PHILIPPINES

Member: Asian Group, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 30.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 6 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

POLAND

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 14.6

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	N
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	Y

PORTUGAL

Member: Western European and Others Group, NATO
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 57.0
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 8 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	N
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

QATAR

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 17.2

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ROMANIA

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 16.3
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

RWANDA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 18.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

WESTERN SAMOA

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 39.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 12.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SAUDI ARABIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SENEGAL

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.8
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SEYCHELLES

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 10.3
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SIERRA LEONE

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 17.8

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SINGAPORE

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 25.6

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SOLOMONS

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 38.9

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SOMALIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 25.2

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SPAIN

Member: Western European and Others Group, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 41.6

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

SRI LANKA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 21.1

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS*

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 33.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 1 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

---

* St. Christopher and Nevis became a UN member in December 1983, and did not participate in most of the key votes.

ST. LUCIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 38.6
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 7 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	N
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 32.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	N
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SUDAN

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 21.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SURINAME

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 20.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

SWAZILAND

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 29.0
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

SWEDEN

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 42.9

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 6 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	A

SYRIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 11.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

TANZANIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 16.4

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 1 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

THAILAND

Member: Asian Group, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 24.8

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

TOGO

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 23.6

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 5 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	Y
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	A

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Latin American Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 22.5
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

TUNISIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 18.9

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

TURKEY

Member: Western European and Others Group, Islamic Conference, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 40.5

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

UGANDA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 17.9
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

UKRAINE S.S.R.

Member: Eastern European Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 13.8

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 13.8

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	N
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	Y

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 17.0
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

UNITED KINGDOM

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 84.2

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 8 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	N
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	N
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	N

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	Y
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	A

UPPER VOLTA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 15.3
Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

URUGUAY

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 29.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 6 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	N
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

VANUATU

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 1 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

VENEZUELA

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 22.0

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	N
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

VIETNAM

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 8.7

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 14.3

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	A
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 12.1

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 0 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	N
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	N
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	N
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	N
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

YUGOSLAVIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, Eastern European Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 19.1

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 3 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1. Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2. Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5. Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6. Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7. Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	A
8. Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9. South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10. Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ZAIRE

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 25.9

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	A
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	A
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	A
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	A
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	A
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	A
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	Y
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	A

ZAMBIA

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 17.8

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 4 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	Y
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	Y
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

ZIMBABWE

Member: Non Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Votes: 15.2

Key Votes Supporting the Same Policies as the U.S.: 2 out of 10

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention or absence

	KEY ISSUES	VOTE
1.	Motion to accept Israeli credentials	A
2.	Middle East: criticism of U.S. assistance to Israel	Y
3.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan	Y
4.	Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea	A
5.	Motion to prevent debate on Grenada (gag rule)	Y
6.	Deplore intervention in Grenada	Y
7.	Secretary General to pursue chemical weapons investigation	Y
8.	Condemnation of El Salvador human rights policy and demand for an end to assistance	Y
9.	South Africa: condemnation of alleged U.S. arms embargo violation	Y
10.	Condemnation of U.S. economic collaboration with South Africa	Y

Key Votes in the Security Council

	KEY ISSUES	U.S.	COUNTRY
1.	Wholesale condemnation of Israeli settlement policies. (S/15895)	N	Y
2.	Condemns Soviet shootdown of KAL 007. (S/15966/REV.1)	Y	A
3.	Deplores military intervention in Grenada. (S/16077/REV.1)	N	Y

Table 18

MEMBERSHIP IN REGIONAL AND OTHER GROUPS OF UN MEMBER COUNTRIES

1. The Non-Aligned Movement. 99 countries

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equitorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kampuchea, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

MAIN UN REGIONAL GROUPS:

2. The African Group. 50 countries

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

3. The Asian Group. 39 countries

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kampuchea, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomons, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen

4. Latin American Group. 33 countries

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

5. Western European and Other Group (WEOG). 22 countries

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom

6. Eastern European Group. 11 countries

Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, USSR, Yugoslavia

OTHER GROUPS

7. Islamic Conference. 41 countries

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chad, Comoros, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yemen

8. Arab Group. 21 countries

Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

9. Association of Southeast Asian Countries (ASEAN). 5 countries

Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand

10. European Community (EC-10). 10 countries

Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom

11. Nordic Group. 5 countries

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden